

Butler, Marvin Benjamin

Papers, 1861-1864

Salem Center, Steuben County, Indiana

Section A

21 items

10-10-68

Butler, Marvin Benjamin. Papers. Salem Center,
Steuben County, Indiana

Marvin B. Butler, a native of Vermont, lived in Salem Center, Indiana, when he enlisted in the 44th Indiana Infantry Volunteers on September 3, 1861. He was elected sergeant and later promoted to the rank of first lieutenant and served in the Buell campaign in Kentucky and Tennessee in 1862 and 1863. His regiment fought in the battles of Fort Donelson (Feb. 12-16, 1862) and Stone's River (Dec. 31, 1862=

Butler, Marvin Benjamin

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Jan. 2, 1863). His health failed in 1862 and he was honorably discharged from service on May 2, 1863. He returned to Steuben County, married Harriet M. Fuller, served as county recorder and auditor, and was elected to the Indiana legislature. He died on June 17, 1914. In his old age he wrote My Story of the Civil War and the Under-ground Railroad (Huntington, Ind., 1914), which contains a history of the 44th Indiana Volunteers and a brief biography of Butler.

This collection consists almost entirely of

Butler, Marvin Benjamin

3

correspondence between Butler and Harriet M. Fuller of Springfield, Indiana, Butler's wife-to-be. Butler writes about his enlistment, his early reactions to soldiering, and camp life in Louisville, Kentucky, and Battle Creek, Tennessee. There are several references, in little detail, to the Battle of Stone's River and to forced marches in Buell's pursuit of Bragg through Kentucky and Tennessee in 1862. Butler also mentions the recurring illness which led to his discharge from the army in May, 1863. His last three letters deal with his impending

Butler, Marvin Benjamin

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marriage and his position as court recorder in Angola, Indiana. Harriet Fuller's letters to Butler are personal in nature, but they suggest some of the activities and the anxieties of life on the home front for the Union. The collection also contains one letter from a friend of Miss Fuller (April 10, 1863) mentioning some maneuvers in Grant's Vicksburg campaign.

MSS.

6th 16:C Butler, M. C. (Matthew Calbraith),
1836-1909.

Papers, 1851-1920.

171 items.

U.S. Senator from South Carolina.

Collection is primarily composed of
Butler's personal and political
correspondence. A few letters relate
to his cousins in Louisiana. He sends
detailed accounts of the war to his
wife, Maria, daughter of S.C. Governor
Pickens. Butler vividly describes
battles, troop movements, and camp
life. After the war, some
correspondence deals with his Senate
office, including his involvement in
the Spanish evacuation of Cuba.
Other papers concern his son's
murder and legal matters. There

NcD 13 MAR 97 36547519 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

6th 16:C Butler, M. C. (Matthew Calbraith),
1836-1909.

Papers, ... (Card 2)
are poems, genealogical materials, a
32-page memoir of Reconstruction in
S.C. by Butler's daughter, plus an
essay by her.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.

*lcs

NcD

13 MAR 97

36547519

NDHYme

Butler, Nicholas Murray

Papers, 1905

New York, New York

Section A

1 item

11-14-73

Butler, Nicholas Murray. Papers. New York, New York.

Nicholas Murray Butler (1862-1947), the distinguished educator, was president of Columbia University during 1901-1945.

Butler's letter to Sadler was written on Aug. 16, 1905, at Cassel, Germany, where he had conversations with Kaiser Wilhelm II about whom he commented. Sadler, the addressee, may have been Sir Michael Ernest Sadler, the noted British educator.

NUCMC

Butler, Percy Archer

Papers, 1844-1855

Garnavilla, Cahir, Tipperary, Ireland

~~Dalton Cab.~~

3 items & 2 vols.

10-30-81

SEE SHELF LIST

Part of the Harry L. and Mary K. Dalton Collection

Butler, Percy Archer. Papers. Garnavilla,
Cahir, Tipperary, Ireland

Percy Archer Butler (1816-1887), British army officer, was the son of Percy Archer Butler of Aherlow Castle, County Tipperary, Ireland. He had a long career in the army. He joined as an ensign in 1839, became a captain in 1845, brevet major in 1854, major in 1855, brevet lieutenant colonel in 1856, lieutenant colonel in 1858, and colonel in 1862. He was placed on half pay in 1865.

Butler, Percy Archer

2

He was awarded the Companion of the Bath in 1873, and he retired with the rank of general in 1881. Butler served with the 28th (Gloucestershire) Regiment. He fought in two notable campaigns, the Sind in 1842-1843 and the Crimea in 1854-1855. Some later members of the family hyphenated Archer-Butler, but neither Butler nor contemporary printed listings used the hyphen.

The collection principally contains two volumes of Butler's diary. The earliest is

Butler, Percy Archer

3

his India Journal, 1844-1846, primarily from his duty at the cantonments at Poona and Deesa in the Bombay Presidency. His Journal No. 2, 1854-1855, is from the Crimean War, and this volume records his service at Varna, Rumania, and in the Crimea, including the battles of the Alma River, Inkerman, and the siege of Sevastopol.

For a history of the 28th Regiment see David Scott Daniell's Cap of Honour, The Story of the Gloucestershire Regiment (The

28th/61st Foot) 1694-1950 (London, 1951). Butler is not listed in the index. There is little information about the period covered by the India Journal. The book provides a good summary of events during the Crimean War, but nothing like the personal detail of Butler's Journal No. 2.

The military cantonment on the outskirts of Poona was among the two or three major army camps in the Bombay Presidency in the mid-19th century. It was relatively

close to the capital at Bombay. This cantonment was thus one of the most important army bases in India. This situation gives added interest to Butler's India Journal, 1844-1846, since most of it dates during his duty at the Poona cantonment.

The India Journal (259 pp.) dates from Jan. 1, 1844, to Jan. 1, 1846. Butler labeled this single volume as Vols. II & III. Vol. II was for 1844, and Vol. III was for 1845. He referred to "My old book being

nearly full;"so there was at least one earlier volume. At the beginning of this book he philosophized upon the reasons for keeping a journal; see also the Crimean War Journal, No. 2, pp. 1-2, 250-260.

The India Journal is a good description of the life of a young officer at the Poona cantonment during peacetime. At that time Butler was an ensign and after promotion in 1845, a captain. He was unmarried, living first with a close friend and later alone. The

routine of his duties and his social life among the men and women of the British community were constant themes. Many individuals and various regiments were mentioned. Occasionally he gave some significant comment about persons.

Other major topics were two marches. The first occurred during April-May, 1845, when either all or a part of the regiment went to Mahabaleshwar in the mountains southwest of Poona for rest at that convalescent

Butler, Percy Archer

8

station. Description includes the cities of Satara and Wai. During that trip Butler met a Prince Soltikoff of Russia (183-185, 189-191). The second march occurred when the regiment was transferred from Poona to Deesa, a brigade cantonment north of Ahmadabad in Gujarat. Butler gave a colorful description of the march to Bombay, the journey on ships up the coast to Cambay, and the march to Deesa via Kaira, Ahmadabad, etc. The regiment left Poona on Nov. 1, 1845, and arrived

Butler, Percy Archer

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at Deesa on Dec. 10.

Another major theme was health conditions. The regiment was at Sydney, Australia, before going to India where Butler arrived in August, 1842. He remarked on Sept. 3, 1845, that of twenty-seven officers of the regiment who landed in India only eight were still in the country. The others had either died or gone home because of sickness. Part of this attrition came from the earlier campaign in the Sind, but fever and cholera were noted

often in the journal. Butler himself had bouts of fever.

A variety of other occasional topics occurred in the journal: the Irish situation; appointments and promotions; balls and other entertainments; the arrival of percussion rifles in India for use in the regiment; the alcohol problem among the troops; corporal punishment, flogging, and discipline; Governor Generals Lord Ellenborough and Sir Henry Hardinge; Sir James Outram; Commander-

Butler, Percy Archer

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in-Chief Sir Thomas McMahon; Richard Lalor Sheil; George Trevor Spencer, Bishop of Madras; Archdeacon Jefferies of Bombay (p. 176); members of the ruling families of Kolhapur and Satara; Parsees; Hindu temples; wells; a portrait painter named Smart; a comet; Freemasons; friendship; the nature of happiness; events in the Punjab; celebration of the New Year; the local effects of a bank failure in Sydney, Australia; etc. Consult subject cards for the pertinent page

numbers.

Butler noted that he did not usually retain his letters (p. 20).

The India Journal includes marginal notations made in the 20th century by a later member of the family, apparently a Mr. Creaghe, a grandson of one of Butler's sisters. Creaghe owned the journal at one time. There is a clipping on the history of the 28th Regiment attached to the inside front cover. The last sheet contains names and

addresses of some of Butler's friends.

Butler's Journal No. 2, 1854-1855, records part of his participation in the Crimean War. His complete Crimean War Journal comprised at least five volumes. In a typed note attached to the first sheet of the India Journal, Mr. Creaghe stated that he had five volumes kept by Butler throughout his service in the Crimea.

Journal No. 2 (260 pp.) dates from Aug. 17, 1854, to March 31, 1855. At that time

Butler was a captain. The contents of the Journal cover: the assembling and embarkation of the British and allied forces at Varna, Rumania (pp. 1-21); the voyage of the huge fleet to the Crimea (21-32); the landing north of Sevastopol and march to Balaklava and positions near Sevastopol (32-52), including the Battle of the Alma River (39-47); and the siege of Sevastopol (52-260), including the Battle of Inkerman (71-75, 108-109). Butler's account is exceedingly

picturesque and candid. The rigors and horrors suffered by the mismanaged British army during the terrible winter of 1854-1855 are graphically portrayed. Occasionally Butler complained directly about the mismanagement (128-129, 143, 183-185, 210-211), and he credited Dr. Price, a division surgeon, with courageously exposing abuses and finally persuading Lord Raglan with the result that some conditions improved (210-211).

The photograph labeled "Col. P. Archer

Butler taken at the Crimea" was attributed by the dealer to Roger Fenton, noted early British photographer who was active in the Crimea during the war. The photograph is an albumen print. It was attached to the loose title page of the India Journal. This page has been placed in a separate folder so that the photograph can be better preserved.

The Miscellany includes: a letter to Creaghe about Butler's career and the dona-

Butler, Percy Archer

17

tion of some of his papers to the regimental museum at Bristol; and a receipt of 1844 for tax on an inheritance of Helen Archer Butler, Percy's sister, from the estate of Valentine Maher of Tullamaine Castle, Co. Tipperary.

Butler, Pierce

C

Papers, ~~1814~~. ¹⁷⁹¹ ~~1806~~ - 1814

(now Beaufort Co.)

Prince William's Parish, South Carolina
^

Section A

2 pieces

1 " added

OCT 10 1939

1 item added, 10-11-62
5-26-49

BUTLER, Pierce. Papers, ¹⁷⁹¹~~1814~~ 1814. Prince William's
Parish, South Carolina. 2 pieces. Sketch

Butler (1744-1822) was born in Ireland, and was a British army officer, but married and settled in S. C. where he championed the back country and inaugurated various reforms. He served several terms in Congress. These two letters refer to legal matters.

One letter added 5-26-49. It is concerned
OCT 10 1939 with paying off a mortgage.

1 item added, 10-11-62: Bill of exchange
signed over to Pierce Butler in 1791.

Treasure Room

M-473

Butler, Robert

C

Ledger. 1832-1851.

[Smithfield, Virginia]

200 p. Boards. 16 x 19 cm.

Mar. 17, 1939.

[Personal accounts.]

Butler, William

Papers, 1750-1756

Great Ogeechee District, Georgia

Cab. 107, SS-65

2 items

10-22-64

Butler, William. Papers, 1750-1756. Great
Ogeechee District, Georgia.

These manuscripts are a land grant, May 1, 1750, and a plat, July 16, 1756, for 200 acres of pine land granted to William Butler. The land was in the Great Ogeechee District.

These manuscripts came with the Marmaduke Floyd Collection.

Butner, Albert I.

C

Papers, 1820-1907

Stokes and Forsyth Cos., N. C.

Section A

7 items

16 items added, 2-1-35

11-5-33

23 items added, 2-22-51

19 items added, 11-10-59

1 item added, 2-2-60

Butner, Albert I. Papers, 1820-1907.
Stokes and Forsyth Cos., N. C.

This collection consists principally of personal letters. A letter of Feb. 16, 1855, contains a description of a balloon ascension at Salem, N. C.

23 items added, 2-22-51. This addition consists of a minute book in rough form of the Forsyth County Board of Education; temporary school register for Bethania Public School, 1904-1905; and correspondence relating

Butner, Albert I.

2

to school affairs in Forsyth Co. where Butner served as Superintendent of Schools.

19 items added, 11-10-59. This addition consists of business letters to Butner concerning education in N. C. Correspondents include teachers who worked with Butner in Forsyth Co.; John Franklin Heitman of the North Carolina Educational Journal (Nov. 23, 1882); and J. W. Giles, President of Stuart Normal College, Stuart, Va. (Apr. 2, 1890).

Butner, Albert I.

3

1 item added, 2-2-60: Postal card of June 25,
1890, to Butner concerning the Farmers' State
Alliance of N. C.

Button, Eliza

Papers, 1864-1865

Waterford, Saratoga Co., N. Y.

Section A

13 items

12-5-70

Button, Eliza. Papers. Waterford, Saratoga
Co., N. Y.

Myron Adams, Jr. began writing to Eliza Button at the suggestion of a mutual friend. He had never met Miss Button, but she responded to his introductory letter and a regular correspondence was begun. Eliza Button's papers consist of the letters she received from Adams.

At the time he wrote these letters, Adams was in the U.S. Signal Corps. Although he seems to have been involved in several signi-

Button, Eliza

2

ficant engagements, only scattered references to his military activities appear in the letters he wrote to Miss Button. He chose instead to discuss religion, his views on education, and his tentative plans to study law after his release from the Army. Well-educated and articulate, Adams was a good correspondent whose letters are both interesting and amusing.

Buxton, Sir Thomas Fowell, First Baronet

Papers, 1826

London, England

XVIII-E

1 item

3-4-68

Buxton, Sir Thomas Fowell, First Baronet.
Papers, 1826. London, England

Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, First Baronet (1786-1845), British politician and philanthropist, was prominent in the anti-slavery movement.

On Feb. 17, 1826, William Wilberforce commented on news that Lord Grenville might suggest the passage of financial inducements rather than regulations, presumably for the abolition of slavery in the colonies. He reported on his illness and made arrangements to talk with Buxton.

Byng, George Stevens, Second Earl of Strafford

Papers, 1837-1847

London, England

18-E - . . .

1 item

1 item added, 3-12-70

2-1-68

Byng, George Stevens, Second Earl of Strafford.
Papers, 1837. London, England

George Stevens Byng, Second Earl of Strafford (1806-1886) served as M.P. for Milborne Port, 1830-1832, Chatham, 1834, 1837-1852, and Poole, 1835-1837.

A broadside is a copy of Byng's letter of July 21, 1837, to Thomas Arber of London in support of the parliamentary candidacy of George DeLacy Evans and John Temple Leader at Westminster.

1 item added, 3-12-70: During 1846-1847,

Byng, George Stevens, Second Earl of
Strafford

2

Byng was joint secretary to the Board of Control for India. On Feb. 15, 1847, Lord Hardinge, Governor General of India, commented upon the proposed reductions in the Indian army and upon the extent of corporal punishment.

D.S.

Bynum, Benjamin Franklin

Papers, 1806-1909

Germanton, Stokes County, N. C.

Cab. 96

274 items

25 items added, 12-8-41

5-30-39

2 vols. added, 7-24-62

(See also bound
vol. cards)

Bynum, Benjamin Franklin

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

1806-1909

BYNUM, Benjamin Franklin Letters and Papers
Germanton, Stokes county N.C. Sketch

The letters and papers of this collection center around the life of Major Benjamin Franklin Bynum who, though spending his youth in McDowell county N.C. moved back to Stokes county in 1865. Stokes county had been the home of Bynum's immediate forbears. Bynum married Charity Henrietta Morris. Of this marriage at least six sons and one daughter were born; Rufus, R. S., Benjamin Franklin, Jr., Bud(?), William, Preston, John Gray,

JUN 14 1939

Bynum, Benjamin Franklin Sketch (2)
and Hattie.

The correspondence includes a few early pieces addressed to Hampton Bynum, the father of Benjamin Franklin. (Otherwise the letters pertain largely to business matters of Bynum and his son. It also contains many reports and other communications from schools where the Bynum sons were educated. Among them were Winston Male Academy, Kernersville Academy, Bingham School and Trinity College. There are also many letters from tenant farmers to Bynum. Other interesting phases

Bynum, Benjamin Franklin Sketch(3)

of the correspondence include the letters of William Preston Bynum who graduated from Trinity College, Randolph county in 1883, letters from R.S. Bynum who practiced law in Waxahachie, Texas during the late 1870's and letters from B.F. Bynum, Jr. to his father.

The letters of W.P. Bynum include those of a brother of Benjamin Franklin Bynum as well as his son by that name; the son later became judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina (see North Carolina; Rebuilding an

Bynum, Benjamin Franklin Sketch (4)

Ancient Commonwealth, III, 3-5.)

Of the different types of letters those of B.F. Bynum, Jr. to his father are the most valuable largely because they are complete on one subject, the sale of plug tobacco in S.C. and Ga. from 1871 to 1878. While the father manufactured and bought plug tobacco from other local manufactures, the son peddled the product in a route extending from Belton, S.C. to Spartanburg and thence to Augusta, Ga. His references to the conditions of the tobacco, prices, high

Bynum, Benjamin Franklin Sketch(5)

fees charged by brokers, hardships of selling tobacco and evasions of the revenue tax are revealing.

25 pieces added on Dec. 8, 1941, contain correspondence between Hampton Bynum and John M. De Saussure. De Saussure was administrator of an estate of which Hampton Bynum was a claimant. Also some deeds of Hampton Bynum.

2 vols. added, 7-24-62: The first volume is a commonplace book of William Preston Bynum, a son of B. F. Bynum. This volume

Bynum, Benjamin Franklin

6

contains some diary entries for 1884, but they are brief. His brief reminiscences revert to 1874. The remainder of the volume consists of lectures and comments on philosophical, scientific, and religious topics.

The second volume is a scrapbook of W. P. Bynum II. It contains clippings between 1875 and 1898. It also contains W. P. Bynum's valedictory address delivered at Trinity College in 1883; the articles of impeachment (1901) against David Moffatt Furches, Chief Justice of N. C., and Robert M. Douglas, an Associate Justice; address by W. P. Bynum at the presentation of a
(1909)

Bynum, Benjamin Franklin

7

portrait of David M. Furches to the Supreme Court of N. C.; and a biographical sketch of W. P. Bynum.

Bynum, Benjamin Franklin

Bynum, William Preston

F-774

Scrapbook, 1875-1909

Germanton, N. C.

45 pp.

Boards

35 x 27½ cm.

7-24-62

Bynum, Benjamin Franklin

Bynum, William Preston, II

L-773

Commonplace Book, 1874-1884

Germanton, N. C.

7-24-62

Byrd, Abraham

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Byrd, Harry Flood

Papers, 1928

Richmond, Va.

Section A

1-4-44

2 items

1 item added, 7-12-65

BYRD, Harry Flood
Richmond, Va. Sketch

Papers, 1928

These two letters are concerned with a speech which Byrd was to make to the Lions Club Convention on the proposed amendments to the Virginia constitution.

1 item added, 7-12-65: Invitation to a farewell dinner given for Commander Richard Evelyn Byrd by the Byrd Aviation Associates for the Byrd Antarctic Expedition in New York on July 25, 1928

Byrd, William

Papers, 1717-57

[Charles City County, Virginia

Section A

1 item 11-5-33

1 " added 2-27-34

1 " " 7-29-42

3 items

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| Byrd, William | Papers, 1717-57 | |
| <u>Charles City County, Virginia</u> | | 3 items |

Typed copies of correspondence and papers (1720-1757), of William Byrd of Westover (1674-1744), colonial Virginia statesman, including notes, deeds, land grants, petitions, and other business papers from originals in the Brock collection in the Huntington Library, San Marino, California. (17 typescript pages)

Added 2-27-34, a photostatic copy (162 pages) of Byrd's Secret History of the Line, 1728, which is valuable particularly for comparison

Byrd, William

2

with the longer and better-known History of the
Dividing Line. Both versions are published in
W. K. Boyd's, William Byrd's Histories of the
Dividing Line Betwixt Virginia and North Caro-
lina, 1929.

Added 7-29-42, one original letter from Byrd
in London, January 31, 1717/18, which gives an
account of his activities, particularly in
regard to the courts of Oyer and Terminer while
agent for the Virginia Council of State.

Byrnes, William

Diary, 1863

Pennsylvania.

Section A

1 vol.

5-5-58

Byrnes, William. Diary, 1863. Pennsylvania.
1 vol. Sketch.

This is the diary of Lt. William Byrnes, Co. F, 95th Regt. of Pa. Vols. (He is mentioned in the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, Ser. I, Vol. XXXVI, p. 665, as being a Capt. in the same regt. in 1864.)

He discusses the Army of the Potomac's campaigns at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Rappahannock Station, as well as various picket actions and skirmishes. He mentions U. S. Gens. Joseph J. Bartlett, George G. Meade, John Sedgwick, and Horatio G. Wright. He mentions

Byrnes, William

2

Confederate prisoners, casualties, and troop movements, but naturally has more to say about the Union Army, including its camp life, casualties, deserters, discipline, foraging, stragglers and troop movements.

The 95th Regt. of Pa. Vols retreated to Md. on June 27 and arrived at the Gettysburg battlefield about 4 o'clock on July 2. Two hours later it repulsed the Confederate troops confronting it. Byrnes reports some fighting by pickets, artillery, and sharpshooters on the 3rd. Then "our line advance[d] two miles in the

Byrnes, William

3

evening [.] Several prisoners taken with a stand of colors of a Georgia Regt [.] Rain storm about dark."

Rain was bad on the 4th when the Southern Army was retreating. On the 5th Co. F burned "a hospital with tents all filled with rebel wounded." Byrnes tells about fighting with the retreating Southerners, but it is mostly a matter of skirmishes and picket action.

He reports seeing some U. S. troops in Md. on the 22nd "drilling with logs on their back as punishment for stealing sheep." Union deserters

Byrnes, William

4

were shot on Aug. 14 and Oct. 9.

Byron, George Gordon Noel-, Sixth Baron Byron

Papers, 1816-1817

London, England

XVIII-E

1 item

12-18-68

Byron, George Gordon Noel- Sixth
Baron Byron

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RECORDS.

Byron, George Gordon Noel-, Sixth Baron Byron.
Papers. London, England

George Gordon Noel-Byron, Sixth Baron Byron (1788-1824), British poet, left England in April, 1816, for the continent. At that time he began a poem of farewell to Thomas Moore that he later finished and sent to Moore in a letter of July 10, 1817. A manuscript copy of this poem has textual variations in lines 10, 14, 17, and 19. Punctuation and capitalization also vary. The paper does not have a watermark. The poem

Byron, George Gordon Noel-, Sixth Baron

2

Byron

is published in The Works of Lord Byron (London, J. Murray, 1898-1905), XI, 148-149.

The dealer's description of this manuscript refers to it as "contemporary," but the colored paper appears of later manufacture. It is doubtful that colored paper was in use at this time.

Cabanis, Pierre Jean Georges

Papers, 1802

Paris, France

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MSS. Div. 1 item

4-8-60

Cabanis, Pierre Jean Georges. Papers, 1802.
Paris, France. 1 item. Sketch.

Pierre Jean Georges Cabanis (1757-1808),
French physiologist, physician, philosopher, and
senator writes to philosopher Maine de Biran,
who has been excluded from the Council of Five
Hundred on suspicion of royalism, advising him
to continue his work.

Cabaniss, Charles H.

Papers, 1802-1877

Halifax Court House, Halifax Co., Va.

Cab. 44

78 items

12-11-35

Cabaniss, Charles H. Sketch
Letters and Papers 1802-1877 178 pieces
Halifax Court House , Va.

This collection seems to have very little continuity, but very likely the papers and letters belong to the Cabaniss family of Halifax Court House, Va. At any rate a number of pieces belonged to Charles H. Cabaniss , sheriff of Halifax county in 1836. Some of the papers pertain to Cabaniss' business and others , no

Cabaniss, Charles H. Sketch (2)
Letters and Papers 1802-1877 178 pieces
Halifax Court House , Va.

doubt, to the personal affairs of his family . There was a William Cabaniss who who moved to Texas and later on in 1861 returned to Va. A number of Phillip Howerton's papers are also included; he assisted Cabaniss as sheriff. Howerton was 70 years old in 1870 and since they worked together it is possible that he and Cabaniss were about the same age. The set seems of little value.

Cabaniss, Elbridge G.

Papers, 1868-1903

Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.

Cab. 44

85 items

2 items added, 3-4-83

11-24-56

Cabaniss, Elbridge G. Papers. Savannah,
Chatham Co., Ga.

Miscellaneous business and family correspondence of Elbridge G. Cabaniss, the son of Judge Elbridge Cabaniss, particularly with his brothers H. H. Cabaniss, later manager of the Atlanta Journal, and J. W. Cabaniss, a Macon banker. The papers center around Georgia in the 1870's. Many receipts of the American Legion of Honor are included.

From the Marmaduke Floyd Collection.

Cabaniss, Elbridge G.

2

2 items added, 3-4-83: Letters of Mar. 31, 1868, and Nov. 25, 1869, written from Forsyth, Georgia, by E. G. Cabaniss to David Irwin. Cabaniss was a member of the Central Executive Committee of Georgia. Judge Irwin was a distinguished member of the Georgia bar and had helped codify the laws of that state. On Mar. 24, 1868, Irwin announced his candidacy for the governorship, but he was disqualified by General George G. Meade, Commander of the Third Military District, and dropped out of the race.

Cabaniss, Elbridge G.

3 :

In the letter of Mar. 31, 1868, Cabaniss writes about the preparation and distribution of printed tickets for the next election when the people would be voting for or against the proposed state constitution as well as electing local and state officials. He also tells Irwin that he knows of no opposition to him in that part of the state, but advises how he should deal with the attacks he is receiving.

The 1869 letter expresses Cabaniss's fear that if the black legislators who had been

expelled were not reseated in the legislature that Georgia would again be put under a provisional government. He suggests that those who occupy seats that blacks had held resign and the blacks be reseated by the Central Executive Committee. He says he favors this not because he supports their holding office, but because he wants to get the state from under Radical rule. He says he does not fear that blacks will get into office thereafter since the "wealth and intelligence of the whites will

Cabaniss, Elbridge G.

5

surely rule and not the ignorance of the African."

MSS.

2nd 68:D, Sec. A

Cabaniss, Septimus D., b. 1815.

Papers, 1814-1878.

301 items.

**Lawyer and member of Alabama
Legislature.**

**Letters, indentures, and other
materials. Major theme concerns Alabama
politics and government during
Reconstruction. One letter is from
Richard Wilde Walker (1823-1874),
describing the contested legislative
situation after the elections of 1872.**

**Partially processed collection.
Cataloged from card catalog and
accession records.**

***pj**

MSS.

2nd 68:D, Sec. A

Cabaniss, Septimus D., b. 1815.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

1. Walker, Richard Wilde, 1823-1874.

**2. Alabama--Politics and government--
1865-1950.**

3. Reconstruction--Alabama.

NcD

01 MAR 96

34300275

NDHYme

Cabaniss, Septimus D.

Papers, 1872

Huntsville, Madison Co., Ala.

Section A

1 item

7-21-82

Cabaniss, Septimus D.

Papers, 1814-1878. -- Addition of 300 items. (.4
linear ft.)

Alabama

Shelf location: 3-C

Southern Democrat. -- Letters, indentures, and
other materials, some of which relate to Cabaniss.
Politics during Reconstruction seems to be a major
focus.

Purchase, 1986.

Accessioned 11-21-86

Cabaniss, Septimus D. Papers. Huntsville,
Madison Co., Ala.

Septimus D. Cabaniss was born Dec. 18, 1815, in Montgomery Co., Alabama. He became a lawyer and settled in Huntsville. In 1861 he served in the Legislature. His friend and fellow Huntsville lawyer, Richard Wilde Walker, was serving in the Alabama Senate when he wrote to him on Nov. 23, 1872, about the chaotic situation and uncertainty within the State Government as a consequence of the recent elections

Cabaniss, Septimus D.

2

and organization of two legislatures. He says that Governor David Peter Lewis has the power to recognize the body of which he is a member as the legitimate Legislature, but that it is feared that he will recognize the group led by Lewis E. Parsons as the Legislature. He added that if this happened it would be futile to seek relief through the courts because the judges were all Radicals. As to the race for the U. S. Senate, he says it has been overshadowed by the state elections. He does mention, though, three men who are his competitors

Cabaniss, Septimus D.

3

for nomination to the U. S. Senate.

The Legislature of which Walker was a member and which he called the legitimate one was in session in the Capitol and the "revolutionary body" was sitting in the U. S. Courtroom.

Cabell, James Alston

See Cabell Family Papers

Cabell, James Laurence

Papers, 1876-1877

Charlottesville, Va.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

3 items

4-8-60

Cabell, James Laurence. Papers, 1876-1877.
Charlottesville, Va. 3 items. Sketch.

James Laurence Cabell (1813-1889), Confederate hospital head, professor and chairman of the faculty at the University of Va., president of the National board of Health, and author, gives three receipts for salaries at the infirmary of the University of Va. These papers give a few details about the infirmary. See James L. Cabell Papers in Duke MSS. Department.

Cabell Family

Papers, 1755-1909

v.p. in Virginia

Cah.99

7-15-57

2-28-64

(See also bound
vol. cards)

22 items

2 items added, 5-10-58

66 items added, 2-28-64

1 item added, 3-18-65

4 vols. added, 11-5-33

1 vol. added, 7-3-41

Cabell Family. Papers, 1755-1909. Virginia

The Cabell Family Papers concern the descendants of Colonel Nicholas Cabell of "Liberty Hall," Nelson County, Virginia. These MSS. were formerly scattered through the C.S.A Archives and individual collections. A key to the writers of various letters is at the beginning of the papers.

The Cabell Family Papers catalogued in 1958 are a miscellaneous group including land deeds of Landon Cabell (of the Col. Wm. Cabell line), and miscellaneous papers of Dr. George Cabell, Jr., son of Col Nicholas Cabell.

Cabell Family Papers.

2

A number of official papers are signed by Judge William H. Cabell, Governor of Virginia and another son of Col. Nicholas Cabell. See the following cards of the original sketch.

Cabell Family Papers, 1797-1909. Virginia. 3
24 items. Sketch

There are two grants of land, both dated Aug. 25, 1797, to Landon Cabell (ca. 1765-1834).

A bill and receipt of 1805-1808, signed by George Cabell (or Caball ?). This paper pertains to an estate. The bill mentions a physician's visit to a Negro woman slave.

A land grant of Aug. 18, 1806, is signed by William H. Cabell (1772-1853), Gov. of Va.

Christopher Henderson Clark (1767-1828), former U. S. Representative from Va., signs a legal paper on Jan. 1, 1807, acknowledging a

Cabell Family

43

loan by George Cabell (or Caball ?). Cabell acknowledges payment of the loan on July 1, 1807.

On Jan. 8 and July 17, 1808, Gov. William H. Cabell of Va. signs two militia appointments.

On Feb. 6, 1808, Gov. Cabell writes a circular letter dealing with the state militia.

A bill and receipt of May 17, 1817, pertains to a shroud for the late Daniel Brown (d. 1817), business partner of Mayo Cabell (1800-1869), and is signed by John Cabell for Mary Humphrey.

Nicholas Francis ("N. Frank") Cabell (1807-

Cabell Family

5

1891) writes from "Liberty Hall," Nelson Co., Va., on Mar. 23, 1840.

An item by William Daniel Cabell deals with the Norwood High School, proposes the erection of a chapel in memory of Gen. Lee, and contains printed copies of three letters from Lee to Cabell, dated May 24 and Aug. 21, 1865, and Dec. 26, 1867. Lee mentions the school in the last two letters and encourages Cabell to establish and develop it.

Former Confederate Brig. Gen. William Lewis Cabell (1827-1911), now serving as Lt.

Cabell Family

6_F

Gen., Trans-Miss. Department, United Confederate Veterans, writes to members of the department from Dallas, Tex., on June 17, 1907, and Feb. 4, 1909. The first letter mentions the great Re-Union in Richmond, Va.; his seventeen years as Department Commander (1890-1907); his recent unanimous re-election to that position; the late Civil War; etc. The second letter mentions the department's growth (William E. Mickle, Adjutant Gen., reports over 1500 camps); the Re-Union to be held in Memphis; and the purchase of the late Jefferson Davis' birthplace. Both

Cabell Family

7

letters refer to Confederate veterans as "the unpaid soldiers of immortal principle."

An undated receipt is attested by William Meredith Cabell (1823-).

This collection was originally a part of the Don Preston Peters Collection.

2 items added 5-10-58 (Transf. from the Misc. File): Letter of Carter P. Johnson to James Lawrende Cabell, 1848, concerning education in Virginia; Indenture of Wm & Joseph Cabell with John Martin, 1791.

Colonel Nicholas Cabell had a son, Dr. George Cabell, Jr. of Lynchburg and Richmond, Virginia. The son of Dr. George Cabell, Jr., was Dr. James Lawrence Cabell (1813-1889) . He was a member of the faculty of medicine of the University of Virginia and served as chief surgeon of the Confederate hospitals at Charlottesville, Virginia, from July, 1861, until the end of the war, except for a few months in 1862. The eleven items of his Confederate hospital records are from the former C.S.A. Archives. Types of Records. Hospitals. Virginia. They include

invoices for medicines and supplies and the semi-annual report of medical and hospital property for January, 1862. These papers, together with the four volumes of hospital records from Charlottesville general hospital, are of great value for the study of hospital conditions. Other Cabell papers are at the Louisiana State University.

See the bound volume cards for detailed descriptions of the manuscript volumes, under the name of Cabell, James Lawrence.

The cousin of Dr. James Lawrence Cabell and the son of Governor Wm. H. Cabell, was the C.S.A. General Henry Coalter Cabell (1820-1889). He and his son, James Alston Cabell, were concerned with the administration of the estate of Mrs. Jane (Alston) Cabell, formerly from South Carolina. The following cards describe the business transactions and are the sketch of the former James Alston Cabell Papers.

Cabell, James Alston MSS. 1869-1883

Richmond, Va.

James Alston Cabell was the son of Henry Coalter and Jane Alston Cabell and was born at Richmond, Va. His father was a lawyer and served throughout the Civil War, attaining just before the close of the War the rank of general of the artillery. His mother was the daughter of Major James Alston, a wealthy planter of Abbeville, S:C. Jane Alston's grand mother was the great aunt of J.C. Calhoun.

Cabell graduated from the University of Va.

Cabell Family

12

with distinction in science and taught for two years at the Central University of Kentucky. His health failed and he returned to Richmond where he practiced law. He was prominent in social and political life.

The letters are addressed to Mr. Burt of Abbeville, S.C. and are concerned mainly with the management of Mrs. Cabell plantation near Abbeville.

Another son of General Henry Coalter Cabell was Julian Mayo Cabell (b. 1860). He attended the University of Virginia, graduating in medicine in 1886. He became a surgeon in the U.S. Army. His chemistry notebook dates from 1883-1884.

1 item added, 3-18-65: Land grant of 1755 to James Freeland in Albemarle Co., Va., for a tract which later became the Cabell land in Nelson Co.

Cabell Family

L-760

D.S.

- Cabell, James Lawrence

General Hospital

Accounts, 1861-1863

Charlottesville, Virginia

19pp.
11-5-33

Calf and Boards

301/2x20 cm.

Cabell Family

L-761 D.S.

Cabell, James Lawrence

General Hospital

Letterpress Book, 1861-1862

Charlottesville, Virginia

225 pp.
11-5-33

Calf and Boards

29x23vm.

D.S.
Cabell Family

Cabell, James Lawrence

L-762

General Hospital

Invoice of Medicines, 1862-1863
Other Accounts[^], 1890-1904

Charlottesville, Virginia

284 pp. - Calf and Boards 29 1/2 x 18 1/2
cm.

11-5-33

Cabell Family

L-763

Cabell, James Lawrence

D.S.

Genral Hospital

List of Patients, 1862-1865

Charlottesville, Virginia

11pp.
11-5-33

Boards

28 1/2x21 cm.

Cabell Family

Cabell, Julian Mayo

L-125

Chemistry Notebook, 1883-1884

Charlottesville, Virginia

182 pp.

Boards

29x22cm.

7-3-41

Cable, Eleazar

Papers, 1866-1872

C.

n.p.

Section A

4 items

1-22-58

Cable, Eleazar Papers, 1866-1872 n.p.
4 items Sketch

This collection contains four items pertaining to a Cable or Cables, at least two of to Eleazar Cable.

Cable, George Washington

D.S.

Papers, 1879-1922

Northampton, Hampshire Co., Mass. and
New Orleans, Orleans Parish, La.

Section A

50 items

1 item added, 11-14-67

Recatalogued, 10-12-67 ~~2~~ items added, 12-9-70

2 items added, 5-25-72

2 items added, 2-5-73

Cable, George Washington

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Cable, George Washington. Papers, 1879-1922.
Northampton, Hampshire Co., Mass. and New
Orleans, Orleans Parish, La.

George Washington Cable (1844-1925) was born in New Orleans, La., where he made his home until 1885 when he moved to Northampton, Mass., a location more congenial to his liberal racial views and one closer to the centers of literary activity. Cable was a philanthropist and reformer as well as a novelist. The papers in this collection, however, reveal very little about his many activities. They are generally

personal or routine in nature.

The most significant items are the letters written by Cable to Robert Underwood Johnson who worked closely with Cable on articles for the Century magazine. They contain references to his literary career as well as to more personal matters. Cable's affection and respect for his editor are expressed in a letter of Nov. 23, 1913, to George Arthur Plimpton.

The remainder of the correspondence deals principally with speaking engagements and routine matters. These letters were written by

Cable, George Washington

3

Cable to such men as Clarence Clough Buel, William Carey, and George Arthur Plimpton.

1 item added, 11-14-67. A letter to Miss Helen Parsons, Dec. 16, 1908, from Cable who expressed his gratitude for her letter of condolence. This item is a Xerox copy of a letter in the possession of Prof. Arlin Turner, Duke University.

2 items added, 12-9-70: Letters from Cable concerning personal matters. The first, dated November 25, 1896, includes comments on plans

Cable, George Washington

4

for a trip to Syracuse, while the second, written on November 20, 1919, is a note of thanks to a Mr. Waldo.

2 items added, 5-25-72: A letter from Cable to an unidentified gentleman (June 14, 1886) and a postcard from him to Richard Watson Gilder (August 26, 1887). In the first item, he declined to write articles for a proposed American biographical dictionary. He also commented on the extent to which he felt Charles E. A. Gayarré's work was underrated in Louisiana. The

Cable, George Washington

5

card written to Gilder concerns an article
Cable was preparing for The Century magazine.

2 items added, 2-5-73: A picture and a
manuscript. The picture of Cable is an en-
graving by Timothy Cole of the painting by
Abbott Henderson Thayer. Cable's signature
cut from the close of a letter is attached to
the picture. Included also is a one-page,
incomplete, handwritten manuscript of a story
about a man, Richling, in New Orleans.

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS

D.S.

Cable, George Washington

Papers, 1884-1917

Northampton, Hampshire Co., Mass.

1 reel (Negative)

58 items

10-12-55

Cable, George Washington. Papers, 1884-1917.
Northampton, Hampshire Co., Mass.

The letters and other items in this collection were microfilmed for the Duke University Library by permission of Walter L. Pforzheimer, their owner, who specified in a letter of Oct. 3, 1955, that their use was to be subject to two conditions: (a) *that Professor Arlin Turner have exclusive use of them until his book on George Washington Cable is published; and (b) that credit is given in future use to their owner." Mr. Pforzheimer's letter has been microfilmed, and will be found with the collection. /*Restriction (a) removed

This is a collection of the letters of George Washington Cable, and a manuscript of a chapter of one of his novels, Dr. Sevier. The letters are most abundant for the years 1885-1891. One letter of July 11, 1884 was written by Cable to Samuel L. Clemens, thanking Clemens for finding a place for them (Cable and his wife) to stay in Simsbury, Conn.

For the most part, the letters were written by Cable to the editors of The Century - Richard Watson Gilder and Robert U. Johnson, especially- and concern the final editing and publication of some of his short stories and

Cable, George Washington

3

novels. The letters of 1886 speak of Carancro and Grande Pointe - stories which Cable wrote Gilder he wanted to be the best he had ever done. The letters of 1888-89 mention his plans regarding the publication of his Strange True Stories of Louisiana. In 1889 Cable considered dramatizing his story Bonaventure, and wrote Gilder (July 13, 1889) that he would value the opinion of the famous actor Joseph Jefferson. Jefferson's opinion proved to be unfavorable (Aug. 16, 1889).

Some mention is made in the letters to Cable's work as a reformer. He refers (June 4,

Cable, George Washington

4

1886) to the problem of southern prisons; to the Negro problem (Feb. 19, 1889); to criticism of himself by southern newspapers (Dec. 26, 1889); and to the fact that his reform articles were always non-political (Feb. 24, 1891).

Two letters mention illness in the Cable family: his wife's (Dec. 21, 1901) and his own (May 10, 1910). There are a few letters to admirers and to persons seeking autographs.

Cables, James

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Caddell, Artemus S.

C

Papers, 1838-1864

Moore County, N. C.

Cab. 77

84 items

AUG 11 '50

GUIDE

Caddell, Artemus S. Papers, 1838-1864.
Moore County, N. C. 84 items. Sketch.

Correspondence of A. S. Caddell, school-teacher and private in the 26th N. C. Regiment, and of various members of his family and friends of Moore County during the Civil War and contain information on family life and social affairs and much on the religious life at home during the war. Several have to do with the many deserters and those dodging the conscript officers, 1863-64. A. S. Caddell taught school

Caddell, Artemus S.

Sketch.

2

from 1855-62 in the Moore County common schools; included in the papers are his contracts for these years.

There are soldiers letters written from Petersburg, Va., and Weldon, Raleigh, Bogue Sound, Camp Vance, and Fayetteville Arsenal, N. C. Among the correspondents are C. D. Caddell and his brother, Rany Caddell; his mother; Jane and Samuel McIntosh; Martha Sullivan, and N. F. Muse.

Cadell, Thomas, Sr. & Jr.

NUCMC

Papers, 1775-1832

London, England

18-E

2 items

10-10-67

22 items added, 9-21-70

63 items added, 1-5-71

Cadell, Thomas, Sr. & Jr. Papers, 1773-1836.
London, England

Thomas Cadell, Sr. (1742-1802), and Thomas Cadell, Jr. (1773-1836), were booksellers and publishers in London, England.

On May 16, 1775, Dr. Abraham Rees, cyclopaedist, noted financial arrangements of a subscription lottery.

On Aug. 19, 1795, Joseph Warton, literary critic, wrote about his edition of The Works of Alexander Pope that was published in 1797.

Cadell, Thomas, Sr. & Jr.

2

22 items added, 9-21-70: Eleven letters of 1798-1799 concerned the publication, advertisement, and sale of historian Thomas Somerville's History of Great Britain During the Reign of Queen Anne. Nine letters are Somerville's, and two are drafts of replies from Cadell and Davies. Andrew Strahan, M. P. and printer, was an intermediary between Somerville and Cadell and Davies, a relationship apparent in the preceding letters. Those of Dec. 20, 1808, and Feb. 14, 1809, were addressed directly to

Cadell, Thomas, Sr. & Jr.

3

Strahan who was to arrange with Cadell and Davies about the publication and advertisement of Observations on a Passage in the Preface to Mr. Fox's Historical Work, Relative to the Character of Dr. Somerville as an Historian. On Dec. 23, 1808, Mr. Somerville, probably one of Thomas Somerville's two sons, sent copies of the Observations for distribution.

Eight letters, 1815-1818, of Quintin Craufurd, author, were requests about various publications.

63 items added, 1-5-71. This series of letters and financial accounts, 1816-1832, primari-

Cadell, Thomas, Sr. & Jr.

4

ly concerns the publication of the History and Antiquities of the Tower of London (London, 1821-1825) written by John Whitcomb Bayley, British antiquary and chief clerk of the Tower Record Office. There are thirty-seven letters from Bayley to Cadell and copies of nineteen of Cadell's replies. Some of Bayley's letters include notes made by Cadell that indicate his responses. The correspondence and detailed financial statements document their business relationship over the Tower of London from its inception in 1816, through the years of publica-

Cadell, Thomas, Sr. & Jr.

5

tion, and as late as 1832. Many of the engravers who made plates for the book were noted with the compensation paid to them, and there is a letter from one of them -- John Pye.

There are references to three other works by Bayley, at least two of which were never published: a history of London (Sept. 15, 1823); a parliamentary history of the cities and boroughs (during Oct., 1825, especially Oct. 17); and a two-volume edition of letters of royal and distinguished persons (Jan. 12, Feb. 28, 1828).

Cadell, Thomas, Sr. & Jr.

6

For the Tower of London there is a list of presentation copies (1820's) and two printed prospectuses (enclosed in letter of Dec. 17, 1816).

Cadell, Thomas, II, and Davies, William

Papers, 1783-1814

London, England

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

9 items

9/18/61, 1 item
added

10 items

4-8-60

Cadell, Thomas, II, and Davies, William. Papers, 1783-1814. London, England. 9 items. Sketch.

The papers of Thomas Cadell (1742-1802), his son Thomas (1773-1836), and William Davies (d. 1820), reflect the history of this famous firm of London booksellers and publishers, who were allies of Blackwood's of Edinburgh. The firm began in 1739 when the first Thomas Cadell of Bristol started his bookselling and publishing business. His son, the second Thomas, went to London in 1758. He became the partner of the famous Andrew Millar in 1765. This second Thomas Cadell begins the papers in 1783 when Dr.

Cadell, Thomas, II, and Davies, William 2

George Armstrong, founder of the first dispensary for children in England, writes concerning copies of the enlarged second edition of his book, Essay on the Diseases Most Fatal to Infants. In 1793 Thomas Cadell III and William Davies became partners in the firm. From this time till 1813 William Davies was the director of the business. Benjamin Thomson, Count Rumford, the American British scientist, philanthropist, and administrator, writes to Mr. Davies in 1797 concerning the publication of his seventh essay. He refers to the book binding of the

Cadell, Thomas, II, and Davies, William 3
day, suggesting improvements. (Cadell and Davies
finally published his collected Essays in 1804.)
About 1800 Dr. John Aiken, physician and editor
of the Athenaeum, was a reader for Cadell and
Davies. He reviewed a poem for them. (See his
papers in the Trent Collection.)

The eminent Scottish physician, William Buch-
an (1729-1805), writes Cadell and Davies in
1798 urging them to print a new edition of his
Domestic Medicine. Dr. Buchan again wrote to
Mr. Davies in 1802 to say he had prepared his
manuscript Medical Advice to Mothers for publi-

Cadell, Thomas, II, and Davies, William 4
cation. He states he has turned his Treatise
on the Venereal Diseases over to his son Dr.
Alexander Peter Buchan (1764-1824). The latter,
physician to the Westminster Hospital, London,
had offered a book on sea bathing to Davies in
a letter of July 10, 1800. (See Trent Picture
File for William Buchan.)

James Makittrick Adair (1728-1802), physician
and writer, writes in 1799 to the firm discuss-
ing some political reflections he made in a
tract on regimen.

Cadell and Davies were the publishers of many

Cadell, Thomas, II, and Davies, William 5
poets, perhaps the most outstanding of which was Robert Burns. The first comprehensive edition of his works was edited by Dr. James Currie (1756-1805), and published by Cadell and Davies. Dr. Currie, who was an advocate of hydrotherapy, published his own Medical Reports, 1797 to 1805, through Cadell and Davies. In April, 1799, he wrote from Liverpool concerning maps the book-sellers were furnishing for the new Athenaeum building there. (See Trent Picture File for James Currie.)

In 1810 Dr. William Ney (1736-1819), wrote

Cadell, Thomas, II, and Davies, William 6
concerning the second edition of his Practical
Observations in Surgery.

Thomas Cogan (1736-1818), English physician and philosopher, cofounder of the Royal Humane Society in 1774, sent a note to Cadell and Davies in 1814 concerning his theological disquisitions. (See Trent Picture File for his Silhouette.)

Bibliography: Theodore Besterman, The Publishing Firm of Cadell and Davies. Select Correspondence and Accounts 1793-1836 (London, 1938).

Cadell, Thomas, II, and Davies, William 7

1 item added 9-18-61: Quintin Craufurd to
Cadell and Davies on binding a pamphlet.

Main file
Cadman, Charles R.

C

Papers, 1918, Sept.-Nov.

Toronto, Ohio

Section A

8 items

AUG 11 '50

GUIDE

Cadman, Charles R. Papers, 1918, Sept.-Nov.
Toronto, Ohio. 8 items. Sketch.

Letter recommending Charles R. Cadman for service as a yeoman, U. S. Naval Training Station, Cape May, N. J. and correspondence between Cadman and his parents and sister, describing life at Great Lakes Naval Station and his transfer to Philadelphia. His father's letters (James Cadman) reflect feeling that the war is practically over.

Cadwalader, John

Papers, 1771-1785

"Bennett's Regulation," Kent Co., Md.

Section A

2 items

4-6-61

Cadwalader, John . Papers, 1771-1785.
"Bennett's Regulation," Kent Co., Md. 2 items
Sketch.

General John Cadalader (1742-1786), "Bennett's Regulation", Kent Co., Md., son of Dr. Thomas Cadalader of Philadelphia, Pa., and Revolutionary War general and friend of George Washington, left an estate of considerable size to his parents and family in his will, dated Apr. 29, 1785. His brother Lambert (1743-1823) is prominently mentioned. Included is a bill for taxes, 1771-75, due to the sheriff of Kent Co., Thomas Smyth, by his estate in 1786.

MSS.

x

Cady, Edwin Harrison.

Papers, 1955-1992.

20,005 items.

Professor of American literature,
editor, and author.

Correspondence, research and teaching
notes, writings, student offprints,
card files, photostats, materials
relating to the Center for Editions of
American Authors, files relating to
AMERICAN LITERATURE, printed matter,
clippings, and other miscellaneous
items. Correspondence includes letters
from Jay B. Hubbell and John O. Eidson;
the latter concern the American
Literature Section of the Modern
Language Association.

Partially processed collection.

Cataloged from card catalog and

NcD

01 MAR 96

34300302

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Cady, Edwin Harrison.

Papers, ...

accession records.

*pj

(Card 2)

1. Hubbell, Jay B. (Jay Broadus),
1885-1979. 2. Eidson, John O. 3.
Modern Language Association--American
Literature Section. 4. Center for
Editions of American Authors. 5.
American literature--Study and
teaching. 6. College teachers as
authors. 7. Scholars--United States--
Correspondence. 8. Literary
historians--United States. 9. American
literature--History and criticism.

NcD

01 MAR 96

34300302

NDHYme

Cady, Edwin Harrison, 1917-

Papers, 1975-1979

Durham, Durham County, North Carolina

SEE SHELF LIST

5 items

Part of the Jay B. Hubbell Center Collection

5-14-82

Cady, Edwin Harrison, 1917-

Papers, ca. 1955-1992. ca. 20,000 items

Author, editor, and educator -- Correspondence, research and teaching notes, writings, student offprints, card files, photostats, materials relating to the Center for Editions of American Authors, files relating to *American Literature* printed matter, clippings, miscellaneous files, and other papers.

Gift: 10/25/92

Accessioned: 3/23/93

Acc. No.: 92-127

Cady, Edwin Harrison (1917-). Papers.
Durham, Durham Co., N.C.

Edwin Harrison Cady, educator and writer, was born in Old Tappan, N. J. He was educated at Ohio Wesleyan University, the University of Cincinnati, and the University of Wisconsin. He has taught at the University of Wisconsin, Ohio State University, Indiana University, Syracuse University, and Duke University where he is Andrew Mellon Professor of English. He has been a visiting professor at the Royal University at Uppsala and the University of Stockholm, Sweden. His interests other than Ameri-

Cady, Edwin Harrison (1917-)

2

can literature are sports and music. He was editor of American Literature from 1980 to 1986.

The papers consist of correspondence from Jay B. Hubbell and John Olin Eidson. The Eidson letters discuss the upcoming program of the American Literature Section of the Modern Language Association of America and suggest Richard Armour as the featured speaker. The letters are arranged chronologically.

Cain, Emma L

Letters. 1861-1869. *(And undated)*

C

Olin, North Carolina
and Clarksville, N.C.

Section A

added 60 ^{3 pieces} pieces
10:25:41

JUL 29 1941

CAIN, Emma L . Letters. 1861-1869. Olin,
+ *Clarksville* North Carolina. Sketch. 63 pieces.

These three letters, from various Confederate soldiers to Emma Cain, express their interest in her.

Sixty letters added Oct. 25, 1941 are of the same general nature, but include several from Emma's girl friends, apparently school-mates or former school-mates.

A particularly interesting letter of Mar. 28, 1864, mentions a two-hour speech made by Gov. Vance to the soldiers, and the activities of the "Young Americans".

Cain, Patrick H.

D.S.

Papers, 1783-1940

Mocksville and Settle, Davie Co., N.C.

12-D

(See also bound
5-17-57 vol. cards)

GUIDE

2898 items

1 item added, 3-3-66

3 items and 1 volume added,
3-18-64

1 item added, 7-12-66

Cain, Patrick H. Papers, 1783-1940. Mocksville
and Settle, Davie Co., N.C. 2898 items. Sketch

This is a large collection of letters, legal documents, bills and receipts, account books and various other items, chiefly of a business nature, covering the years from 1783-1940. They concern the interests of the Cain family whose center was Davie County, N.C., Daniel Cain, his son Patrick H. Cain, and Patrick's sons, Dr. John M. Cain, Robert L. Cain, Marshal C. Cain, their families and relatives, business associates, etc.

Daniel and Patrick Cain were closely

Cain, Patrick H.

2

associated with the Cheshire family. For a time Thomas Cheshire and Patrick Cain ran a general store in Macksville. Patrick was a man of rather wide interests. In 1853-1855 he traveled through S.C. and Ga. selling tobacco. Later he bought and sold land as well as goods of all kinds. He became executor and administrator of many estates, most of them small and as such was involved in many cases brought before the courts. His son, Dr. John M. Cain, who became his father's administrator, also administered other estates and like his father,

Cain Patrick H.

3

was involved in cases of indebtedness in the N.C. courts.

In addition to these business interests, Patrick owned and operated a distillery for the making of brandy from fruit juices, and the family also engaged at times in the distilling and sale of whiskey.

Patrick Cain and two at least of his sons were Republicans, subscribed for Republican newspapers, and were more or less involved in politics, both local and state, after the Civil War. As representative in the N.C.

Cain, Patrick H.

4

Assembly, Patrick was especially interested in the extension of public roads in Davie and Rowan counties and in the efforts from 1881 through 1886 to have the Stock Law requiring the fencing of land repealed.

Patrick Cain's wife was Susan Cheshire, a daughter of Thomas Cheshire. Their sons attended the University of N.C. and one, Dr. John M. Cain, was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore. He and his brother Marshall were men of some wealth, if one can judge from their investments

Cain, Patrick H.

5

and business interests.

Among the letters are a number of special interest. The earliest were written by a William H. Stedman to his cousin Thomas H. Cain; one from Petersburg, Georgia, in April, 1824, two from Clarksville, Georgia on Feb. 10 and Dec. 11, 1827. He describes rather vividly his impressions of the Georgians, their character, social customs and manners, and other political opinions and preferences as well as the presidential possibilities in the other southern states and in the North. He mentions

Cain, Patrick H.

6

Calhoun, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, and William H. Crawford, "the darling of the Georgians."

Letters from 1843 to 1856 describe the life of several schools or academies for girls. One can get some idea of the schools of the times also from a list of books sold in 1850 from the estate of a teacher, W.J. Little.

Two letters written in 1855 and 1856 by John W. Cheshire describe the life at Normal College, later **Trinity**, and several from Robert

Cain, Patrick H.

7

L. Cain, Cheshire's cousin, written between 1871 and 1880, give interesting details of life at the University of North Carolina.

One letter of 1869 written to "Cousin Lizzie" by "Cousin Branch" from Myrtle Grove, Rome Ga describes the writer's studies at what was evidently a theological seminary, where in the evenings he hears lessons from two "colored persons," tells of his preaching in the woods and of his efforts to build a Negro church. It has been impossible to identify the writer, the place, or the seminary. One letter of the

Cain, Patrick H.

8

collection is to a "Cousin Lizzie," who was the wife of Dr. William M. Anderson of Statesville. Possibly they may be the same.

Perhaps the most interesting letters are those written from the front by Confederate soldiers. Several are from W.G. Cain to his father Patrick H. Cain, some from A.A. Anderson to his brother Charles Anderson of Calahala, N.C. Two of the latter written from Chambersburg, Pa., June 25, 1863 and from camp near Williamsport, Md. on July 5, 1863 are especially

Cain, Patrick H.

9

interesting. These Civil War letters tell of the movement of troops, of conditions in the army, and of certain campaigns and battles, notably 1st Bull Run and Gettysburg. Several mention officers, Jefferson, Davis, and Lincoln as well as those wounded or killed.

A fairly large number of the letters concern western migration and western lands in a number of states from Alabama to Idaho. The majority were written by F. Taylor Cain from Sedalia and Florence, Missouri, to his cousin

Dr. John M Cain, who invested money in some of Taylor's interprises. He describes in full detail his efforts to make a living in real estate, hardware and department stores, and farming.

In this entire collection there is much information on business methods and especially on prices of all kinds of products, goods, and services. There are, for example, a number of documents giving the value of slaves, their purchase and sale prices, and, after the Civil

Cain, Patrick H.

11

War, the wages and tenancy of freedmen. One rather surprising item is a letter written from Rocky Springs, Ala., by John W. Cheshire on Oct. 9, 1869 to his brother-in-law, Patrick Cain, in which ~~he~~ ^{not} speaks only of the sale of horses and mules but of Negroes as well.

The large number of legal papers are for the most part land grants, deeds of land sales in Anson, Davie, Fredell, Montgomery, Randolph, and Rowan counties, land and chattel mortgages, arrests and summonses for debts, cases before

Cain, Patrick H.

12

the courts, court appointments as administrators, ^{and} settlements of estates, petitions for repeal of the Stock Law, etc. There are innumerable promissory notes, mostly for very small sums, and a large number of tax receipts—Confederate in money and kind, township, county, state, and Federal covering many years.

A number of the accounts from 1889-1895 were kept in small advertising booklets, such as Pierce's Memorandum Account Book, which are interesting in themselves.

Cain, Patrick H.

13

Among the printed material are two broad-sides: one of April 28, 1841, a circular letter to the citizens of the 10th Congressional District by Jonathan Worth, later governor of North Carolina, in answer to an attack upon him by a Mr. Rencher; the other, Facts for the People! Record of W.W. Holden. Holden was appointed in 1865 by President Johnson as Provisional Governor of N.C., and this is an attack upon his administration. It includes quotations from the N.C. Standard and the

Cain, Patrick H.

14

Raleigh Standard from 1850-1865. In this same broadside is a very favorable notice of Jonathan Worth.

Among the men mentioned in this collection, aside from those noted above, are the following: Kemp Plummer Battle, in a letter by Marshall F. Cain to Patrick Cain from Chapel Hill, June 23, 1878, and in letters by Robert L. Cain to Patrick Cain from Chapel Hill, Oct. 30 and Nov. 2, 1879 and Jan. 15, 1880. Philip Cook, Confederate Brig. Gen., in a letter from L. C.

Cain, Patrick H.

15

Draper to Patrick Cain, Sept. 22, 1886.

Jefferson Davis, in a letter from A.A. Anderson to Chas. Anderson, Mar. 11, 1863. John Willis Ellis, in a letter from L.C. Draper to Patrick Cain, Sept. 22, 1886. Richard Stoddert Ewell, Lieut. Gen., in a letter from A.A. Anderson to Chas. Anderson, July 5, 1863. Abraham Lincoln, in letters of A.A. Anderson to Chas. Anderson, Mar. 11, June 25, July 5, 1863. Peter S. Ney, in a letter from Lyman C. Draper to Patrick Cain, Sept. 22, 1886. Samuel Tilden, in letter

Cain, Patrick H.

16

from Chas. Price, Feb. 12, 1877. Zebulon Baird Vance, in letter of A.B. Hays, Apr. 18, 1862. Earl Van Dorn, Maj. Gen., in letter from T. L. Cain to Patrick Cain, May 14, 1863.

The leading correspondents, aside from the Cains, are the following: George Burgess Anderson, Francis Asbury, Samuel Ashe, Kemp Plummer Battle, John Joseph Bruner, D. R. Bruton, Lyman Copeland Draper, David Moffatt Furches, Will H. Hays, William Hill, Hamilton C. Jones, Leonidas Lafayette Polk, Zebulon Baird Vance, Jonathan Worth.

Cain, Patrick H.

17

One item added, 3-3-66: A letter to P.H. Cain from Murphy and Co. of Salisbury, N.C. (Dec. 13, 1859) concerning the transfer of a title to some land, the "Olin property."

3 items and 1 volume added, 3-18-64. This ledger, 1906-1925, is identified with Dr. John M. Cain by the entry on page eighty-five in which R. L. Cain acknowledges the settlement of an account as the administrator of J. M. Cain, deceased. Two receipts and a letter found in the volume were addressed to Dr. Cain,

and they are filed in an envelope attached to the inside of the back cover of the volume. The 1911 note of Mrs. Ann Cook, debtor to J. M. Cain, is entered on page thirty-six of the accounts. Dr. Cain practiced medicine in various parts of the county at different times according to the North Carolina Year Book. In 1906 he was at Felix. In 1908, 1912, and 1923 he was at Calahaln, and this ledger apparently belonged primarily to his practice there. The ledger contains Cain's accounts with his patients.

Cain, Patrick H.

19

1 item added, 7-12-66: A letter to P. H. Cain from W. G. Cain, Feb. 19, 1862. The arrest of two soldiers charged with speculating among the troops is mentioned. This letter was originally found in the Jane Fisher Papers where two letters from A. H. Cain to an unidentified uncle can be found. However, no relationship between the Cain and Fisher families has been discovered.

Cain, Patrick H.

Cain, John M.

F- 6868

Ledger, 1906-1925

Calahan, Davie Co., N. C.

156 pp.

Leather and Boards

36 x 23½ cm.

3-18-64

MSS.

x

Cain, Patrick H.

Daybook, 1840-1844.

1 v.

Merchant (general and tobacco),
landowner, distiller, and state
representative from Mocksville, and
Settle (Davie Co.), N. C.

Daybook of a general store in Newburg
and Hattersville, Davie County, N. C.,
operated by Thomas Cheshire.

Cataloged from accession record.
Unprocessed collection.

* lbp

Addition to Patrick H. Cain papers,
1783-1940.

1. Merchants--Accounting. 2.
Merchants--North Carolina. 3.
Genre: Daybook. 4. Davie County
(N. C.)--Commerce.

NcD

15 FEB 95 31997514 NDHYme

MSS.

SHELF
LOCATION:

4-F

Cain and Cornelius (Nashville, Tenn.).

Ledger, 1859-1862.

1 item.

Undertaker and furniture manufacturer and retailer, Nashville, Tenn.

Accounts (358 p.) of undertaker, 1859 and 1862, and for firm manufacturing, retailing, repairing, and upholstering furniture in 1859 for homes, businesses, and schools primarily for Nashville but also for adjacent counties and states. Customers include Charles W. Raisler, many slaveowners, several free blacks, and during 1862 both Union and Confederate troops. J.W. Cain and W.R. Cornelius, partners.

MSS.

Cain and Cornelius (Nashville, Tenn.).
Ledger, 1859-1862. ... (Card 2)

1. Undertakers and undertaking--
Tennessee. 2. Furniture industry and
trade--Tennessee. 3. Nashville (Tenn.)
--Commerce. 4. Slaves--Tennessee.
I. Cain, J. W. II. Cornelius, W. R.

Cairns, John S.

Papers, 1896

Weaverville, Buncombe Co., N. C.

Section A

1 item

8-19-60

Cairns, John S. Papers, 1896. Weaverville,
Buncombe Co., N. C. 1 item. Sketch.

This collection consists of a list of
birds observed in Western North Carolina by
John S. Cairns of Weaverville, N. C.

GUIDE

Calder, William

C

Papers. 1861-65

Wilmington, N. C.

4 items incl. 2 b.v.

Cab. 77

7-28-50

Also microfilm copy.

Calder, William. Papers. 1861-65. Wilmington,
N. C. 4 items incl. 2 b.v. (diaries) Sketch.

Diaries of William Calder, Confederate:
1861, Mar. - Apr. at Hillborough Academy, Hillsboro, N. C. covering secession in Hillsboro and Raleigh; 1861, Sept. -Dec. at Garysburg, N. C. and Richmond, Va. while in training.
1865, Jan.-May. covering the final campaign against Sherman's army in North Carolina.

Also two papers dealing with a leave of absence for Robert Calder, brother of William.

Calder, William. Papers, 1861-65. Wilmington, N.C. 4 items incl 2 b.v. (diaries) Sketch.

In 1861 Calder was first in the 3rd N.C. Infantry and then in the 2nd N.C. Infantry in which he was a drillmaster. When he began his diary in 1865 he was the 1st Battalion N.C. Heavy Artillery. On March 16, 1865, Calder became A.A.A. to Colonel Nethercutt, commander of the 1st Brigade N.C. Junior Reserves, a unit consisting of boys younger than eighteen.

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Calder, William

Papers, 1861-1865

Wilmington, N. C.

1 Reel

Negative

Copy of the 4 items and 2 vols. cataloged in
1950.

8-27-75

MSS.

x

Caldwell, Charles Henry Bromedge.
Papers, 1864.

6 items.

U.S. Naval Officer. Served on
several ships during the Civil War.

While Caldwell was Commander of the
U.S. steamship GLAUCUS in 1864, he was
ordered by the Navy Department to
transport M. Murillo Toro, newly
elected President of the United States
of Columbia. The collection includes a
letter ordering the aforesaid transport
of Murillo and three letters commending
Caldwell and his crew for this
endeavor. Also contains two clippings,
one concerning a fire on the GLAUCUS
while Caldwell was on blockade duty
off the North Carolina coast
(1864), the other relates to

NcD

13 JAN 93

27244632

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Caldwell, Charles Henry Bromedge.
Papers, ... (Card 2)
Murillo's passage on the GLAUCUS.
Some letters in English, some in
Spanish.

1. Glaucus (Ship). 2. United States
--History--Civil War, 1861-1865--Naval
operations. 3. United States. Navy--
Officers. 4. Toro, Manuel Murillo,
1816-1880.

NcD

13 JAN 93

27244632 NDHYme

Caldwell, David Franklin

C

Papers, 1851-1897

Greensboro, Guilford Co., N. C.

Section A

22 items

1 item added, 7-3-84

5-30-49

Caldwell, David Franklin

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Caldwell, David Frank *line* Papers. Greensboro,
Guilford County, North Carolina

Letters from a governor, ex-governors, a member of the state supreme court, and others about internal affairs in N. C.

There is one letter that was written in 1864 from Orange Court House by the recorder for Maj. Genl. Harry Heth's Division Court Martial. He reports on the trials of deserters and the shortage of rations.

For biographical data on Caldwell, see

Caldwell, David Franklin

2

Jerome Dowd's Sketches of Prominent Living
North Carolinians, (Raleigh, 1888), pp. 308-312.

1 item added, 7-3-84: Letter of July 18, 1861, from J. W. Payne to Caldwell discussing a public debate in Guilford County probably related to an unspecified political matter. The event that is the subject of the debate may be related to broadside number 1666 in Southeastern Broad sides Before 1877.

Caldwell, Eliza F.

Papers, 1860-1874

Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co., Calif.

Section A

20 items

8-24-66

Caldwell, Eliza F. Papers, 1860-1874.
Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co., Calif.

Eliza F. Caldwell was a member of a family most of whom remained in Mississippi. With some cousins or friends of her family, she moved to California. The letters comprising this collection were addressed to her or several members of the Middleton family and written by relatives and friends in Mississippi.

Several letters written during the Civil War described conditions at the Union prison

Caldwell, Eliza F.

2

at Johnson's Island, Ohio. In letters written in 1866, Eliza's sisters, America and Bel, discussed social and economic conditions obtaining in Greensboro and Grenada, Miss. They made numerous references to the continuing secessionist influence in Miss. and to the possibility of renewed conflict with Union sympathizers.

MSS.

x

Caldwell, Elizabeth Gleason.

Papers, 1943-1985.

150 items.

Wife of James Dozier Caldwell, chief health advisor for U.S. government in Dominican Republic.

Chiefly letters written by Caldwell to her family from the Dominican Republic, while her husband was serving as chief health advisor and director of cooperative health programs there for the U.S. government. Also includes some miscellaneous items.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession record.

*pj

MSS.

x

**Caldwell, Elizabeth Gleason.
Papers, ...**

(Card 2)

**1. Caldwell, James Dozier. 2.
Dominican Republic--Description and
travel. 3. Dominican Republic--Foreign
relations--United States. 4. United
States--Foreign relations--Dominican
Republic. 5. Health services
administration--Dominican Republic.**

NcD

10 MAY 95

32452439

NDHYme

Caldwell, John

Papers, 1857-1870

North Carolina

Section A

6 items

3-3-66

Caldwell, John. Papers, 1857-1870. North Carolina.

This collection consists of six letters, only one of which is specifically addressed to John Caldwell (July 2, 1870), a music teacher in N.C. A letter of Aug. 30, 1860, addresses an "Uncle John" and asks him to give music lessons to the writer, one O.P. Gaddy. Other letters, addressed "Dear Uncle" or "Dear Brother" and written by members of the Gaddy family of Arkansas, were written to a relative in N.C., presumably John Caldwell.

Caldwell, John

2

Silas and Susan Gaddy wrote on Sept. 4, 1859, giving information on crops, commodity prices, and land prices in Drew County, Arkansas. Similar information is contained in a letter of May 25, 1860, from O.P. Gaddy, who also wrote of the great promise of wealth to be found in Arkansas. In a letter of Aug. 30, 1860, this writer mentioned railroad construction and religious activities in Drew County as well as climatic and economic conditions in the area.

E.L. Gaddy, a traveling preacher, wrote on June 28, 1869, of his experiences as a minister

Caldwell, John

3

on the Ark.-La.-Texas border. He deplored the rough, frontier conditions and the lack of concern for religious affairs. In 1869 Gaddy was a Methodist preacher in charge of the Olive Branch Circuit in the Little Rock Conference. His earlier letter of July 13, 1857, from Little Rock also concerns his itinerant preaching.

On July 2, 1870, Joshua Barnes wrote Caldwell from Lumberton, N.C., to inform Caldwell that sufficient number of prospective music students could not be found in the Lumberton area and that it was, therefore, inadvisable for Caldwell to consider holding classes in Lumberton.

Caldwell, Tod Robinson

D.S.

Letters. 1839-1874
Burke Co.,

Morgantown, North Carolina
^

1 box. cab. 98

NOV 5 1933

175 pieces
2 items added 5-14-58

Caldwell, Tod Robinson. Papers, 1839-1874.
Morganton, N. C. Sketch.

These papers include family, business, and political correspondence. Caldwell was prominent in public life, and was a Whig before the Civil War. The political comment during Reconstruction is of value. He was lieutenant-governor under Holden, and succeeded him as governor.

The correspondents include: Kemp P. Battle, Fisk P. Brewer, Wm. J. Clarke, S. T. Carrow, J. W. Douglas, Joseph A. Englehard, Daniel G.

Caldwell, Tod Robinson

2

Humphrey, Donald G. MacRae, Matthias E. Manly,
H. J. Memminger, Augustus S. Merrimon. J. J.
Mott, J. W. Norwood, W. S. Pearson, Charles
Phillips, John Pool, Edwin G. Reade, James
Roosevelt, W. A. and W. N. H. Smith, George W.
Stanton, Brantley York, and G. W. Williams.

Two items added, 5-14-58: Letter of recommen-
dation from Duncan MacRae, and a letter to the
President of the U. S., recommending Joshua B.
Hill's appointment as U. S. Marshal, signed by
Caldwell, Brogden, Holden, et al.

Caldwell, W

S

C

Papers. 1864

Shelbyville, Kentucky

Section A

2 pieces

JUL 28 1941

CALDWELL, W S . Papers. 1864.
Shelbyville, Kentucky. Sketch. 2 pieces

Caldwell was a merchant in Shelbyville, Ky. The Civil War had considerably disturbed his life and business, as evidenced by these items. His permit to buy, ship, and sell merchandise having been revoked, he was petitioning the authorities for a reconsideration, and declared his loyalty to the Union cause and government.

Calendarium. Early 15th century.

Germany.

1 p.l., 11 , 1 l.
Vellum.

$19\frac{1}{2}$ x 15 cm.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MS. Div.

4-8-60

Calendarium. Early 15th century. Germany.
1 vol. Sketch.

The calendarium contains tables of Lenten days, Sunday letters, golden numbers, signs of the zodiac, etc., and instructions for eating, drinking and blood letting. On p. 1. is a miniature of St. Jerome and the lion. The last leaf, incomplete, is written in another hand and deals with medicine.

Calendarium, 1435.

Germany.

1 p. 1., 131 l.

Vellum.

$16\frac{1}{2}$ x $11\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MS. Div.

4-8-60

Calendarium, 1435. Germany. 1 vol. Sketch.

This calendarium contains a calendar, table of signs, charts, etc., and instructions for blood-letting.

Calhoun, Catherine Ann

Papers, 1847-1854

Stewartsville, Richmond County, N. C.

Section A

4 items

AUG 11 '50

GUIDE

Calhoun, Catherine Ann. Stewartsville, N. C.
Papers, 1847-1854. 4 items. Sketch.

Family letters to Catherine Ann Calhoun, Richmond County, N. C., from her brother, Duncan Calhoun of Sabine Parrish, Louisiana and from her uncles Alexander McInnes, Orangeburg, S. C. and Daniel McCormick, Youngsville, Ala. Farm prices (1851) and the horse powered cotton gins of Louisiana (1847) are mentioned. See the C. (McG.) Buie MSS., in this Dept.

M-5302 c

Calhoun, James Edward [?]

Logbook, 1817-1829

V. p. in the Atlantic Ocean

284 pp.

Calf

25 1-2 x 20 cm.

~~Calhoun, James~~

4-29-54

GUIDE

Calhoun, James Edward. Logbook, 1817-1829.
V. p. in the Atlantic Ocean Sketch

The "remarks" made in this logbook are anonymous, but there are indications that Lt. James Edward Calhoun was the writer, including a record of his transfer from the U. S. S. Macedonian to the U. S. S. Boston. For the Naval record of Calhoun, see Edward W. Callahan, List of Officers of the Navy of the United States, p. 97.

This logbook covers six different cruises in five different U. S. Navy ships. It is concerned almost entirely with routine reports

Calhoun, James Edward.

2

of the weather, location, course, etc. However, a few items of interest should be noted.

The first log covers the cruise of the U. S. S. Congress from June to September, 1817 in West Indian and South **American** waters. It tells of a contact with a **Spanish** ship and the removal of an American **sailor**; also the captain of the ship met with South American patriots including Gov. Gomez at Asuncion. Some of the ports visited are described very well, including Port au Prince, Cape Francois,

Galhoun, James Edward.

3

Pampatar, Cumana, and La Guaira.

The second log describes a cruise of the U. S. S. Congress from December, 1817 to July, 1818 which visited Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Sao Salvador, and Pampatar. At Montevideo the Captain and the U.S. Commissioners left the ship to go to Buenos Aires. A very detailed list of the dimensions and equipment of this ship is included in the back of the book.

The third log covers a cruise of the U. S. S. Constitution from October to November, 1824 across the Atlantic Ocean to Gibraltar.

The fourth log covers the return cruise from Gibraltar to the United States in the U. S. S. Actress from December, 1824 to February, 1825. There are a number of lunar observations and computations of longitude and latitude.

The fifth log describes a cruise in the U. S. S. Macedonian under Commodore James Biddle from June, 1826 to February, 1827. The ship cruised in South American waters visiting Rio de Janeiro, Sao Salvador, and Montevideo. Several references are made to

Calhoun, James Edward.

5

disciplinary problems and their treatment. There is a list of the officers of the Macedonian.

The final log covers the period from April, 1827 to June, 1829 with several gaps. During this period the U. S. S. Boston was cruising in South American waters where it visited Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Pernambuco.

Calhoun, John Caldwell, I

1

D. S.

Papers, 1765-1902

Abbeville, Abbeville County, South Carolina

Cab. 25*

339 items

Card revised,
9-10-41

3 items added, 5-27-49
1 item added, 12-15-49

Recatalogued,
7-8-59

2 items added, 5-13-58
14 items added, 4-8-58
1 item added, 5-14-58

16 items added, 4-19-61
1 item added, 7-13-64

*Two separate chromo-
logical sections.

Calhoun, John Caldwell, I

2

Papers, 1765-1902

Abbeville, Abbeville Co., S. C.

Cab. 25

5 items added, 5-31-72

Calhoun, John C. (John Caldwell), 1782-1850.
Letters, 1820-1843. -- Addition, 2 items.

Shelf location: 17-I

ALS (1820 May 8, 1p.) from William Cleaveland to Calhoun; ALS (1843 Aug. 9, 4p.) from G.M. Thompson to Calhoun relating, in part, to his involvement in the forthcoming presidential election.

Purchase, 1985.

Accessioned 10-28-86

Calhoun, John Caldwell, I. Papers, 1765-1902.
Abbeville, Abbeville County, South Carolina.

This collection is divided into two parts, one, the Calhoun family papers, and two, the John Caldwell Calhoun I (1782-1850) papers, the former being more genealogical, and the latter more historical in importance.

The family papers run from 1765-1902 and contain mostly family letters and documents. The letters, which cover the entire period, discuss business, personal, and family affairs; social life, customs, and personal debts in S.C, agriculture; and politics, federal, state, and

local.

The first letter, dated Apr. 2, 1765, and addressed to Capt. Patrick Calhoun, Sr. (1728-1796) discusses Indian affairs. Gen. C. C. Pinckney is mentioned on Dec. 3, 1793. Floride (Bonneau) Calhoun writes on Apr. 4, 1805 to her nephew-in-law, Andrew Pickens, Jr., discussing local gossip, S. C. social life and customs, Moses Waddel, etc. There is a letter of Jan 21, 1813, by U. S. Representative David R. Williams of S.C.

Patrick Calhoun, Jr.'s stay in a Columbia, S. C. lunatic asylum is discussed in a letter of

Calhoun, John Caldwell, I

3

Dec. 19, 1838. (He was a younger brother of John C. Calhoun) William G. Overton writes on Jan. 4, 1841, to John C. Calhoun, I about Armistead Burt (1802-1882), legal affairs, and slavery. A letter of Aug. 30, 1845, discusses social life and customs in S. C. and Barnard Elliott Bee (1824-1861). B. F. Perry, James Shields, and J. A. Quitman, as well as U. S. politics, are mentioned on Jan. 15, 1848.

On Dec. 13, 1852, George M. Calhoun sells Armistead Burt two slaves. Two letters of Jan. 19, 1856, discuss an injured slave. An item of

Calhoun, John Caldwell, I

4

Jan. 6, 1857 ff. by Burt deals with the hiring of a slave.

Politics in S. C. is discussed on Sept. 8, 1860. James C. Calhoun, Sr. writes on Feb. 4, 1861, to his law partner, Armistead Burt from Montgomery, Ala., about the new C. S. Government. The Provisional Congress is working hard on a permanent Constitution, but has not yet raised an army since it does not know what U. S. President-Elect Abraham Lincoln is going to do; but he will have to meet the C. S. Commissioners not long after Mar. 4. Calhoun's application for

Calhoun, John Caldwell, I

5

an army Captaincy has been endorsed by the following C. S. Representatives: R. A. Toombs of Ga.; J. G. Shorter of Ala.; and L. M. Keitt, James Chesnut, Jr., and W. P. Miles of S. C.; as well as Gov. F. W. Pickens of S. C. Calhoun is pleased with C. S. President Jefferson Davis. The Ala. Convention is meeting today and Montgomery is crowded. Gens. M. L. Bonham and John Dunovant of S. C. were there but left, so Calhoun writes to Burt. William Ransom Colhoun of the Confederate Army writes on Dec. 18, 1861, enclosing a letter of the 4th to Gen P. G. T. Beauregard.

Calhoun, John Caldwell, I

6

Calhoun states that his own services are requested by Gen. R. E. Lee. John Alfred Calhoun (1807-1874) writes on Mar. 8, 1862 to Lt. Gov. William W. Harlee of S. C., requesting military preferment for his son, William Norwood Calhoun (1841-____). Robert A. and Julia (DuBose) Toombs are mentioned on Apr. 16. James Caldwell Calhoun, Sr. tells Burt on Mar. 26, 1863 [?] about the impending Union Naval assault upon Charleston Harbor. He discusses the dissolution of their law partnership on Oct. 24.

John Francis Calhoun (1831-1897) writes on

Calhoun, John Caldwell, I

7

Apr. 15, 1868, to Burt that three-fourths of his freedmen will not vote, and that while their non-voting would cost him something, their voting might cost him more. Susan (Pickens) Calhoun (____-1877) discusses her husband, James Martin Calhoun (1805-1877) on Dec. 20. A letter of Aug. 7, 1876 mentions Thomas Green Clemson. J. Fairfax McLaughlin on June 15, 1878, asks Burt for information about Patrick Calhoun, Sr. and Calhoun, I. Henry Edward Young writes to Burt on June 21, 1880 about a projected monument to J. C. Calhoun, I in Charleston. Henry Edward

Calhoun, John Caldwell, I

8

William Ashmead Courtenay writes to James Simons Jr. on May 21, 1902, enclosing John J. Caldwell's poem "The Blue-Hens Chickens of the Old Delaware Line" and Bret Harte's "Caldwell, of Springfield, N. J. 1780."

An undated newspaper clipping contains copies of three letters to Capt. Patrick Calhoun, Sr. (1728-1796), two by William Bull, Jr. (1710-1791), Lt. Gov. of S. C., and one by Gavin Cochran. Bull discusses German and French colonies in S. C., while Cochran discusses a fort to protect the Huguenots from the Indians.

The documents in the Calhoun family papers range mainly between 1771 and 1875 and pertain to Calhoun himself, his family, Burt, Thomas R. Waring, personal debts in S. C., bills, receipts, slave sales in S. C., wills and settlement of estates in S. C., sheriffs' and constables' summonses, plantation accounts, legal papers, and commodity prices in S. C., etc.

Patrick Calhoun, Sr. signs a land certificate on Nov. 12, 1771. Hugh Rutledge sells a Negro

Calhoun, John Caldwell, I

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woman to John Ewing Colhoun, I (1750-1802) on May 16, 1799. Colhoun signs a bond for land titles on Aug. 24, 1802, but the signature is lined out. (This document is attached to a letter of Sept. 28, 1808.)

The J. C. Calhoun, I papers are mostly personal and business letters to and by Calhoun dealing with personal, family, business, and, above all, political affairs.

A number of letters are addressed to his nephew-in-law, Armistead Burt, U. S. Representative from S. C. (1843-1853).

Calhoun writes several times to his Yale University classmate of 1804, the Rev. John David Gardiner. On Feb. 3, 1827, he refers, presumably, to the proposed protective tariff on wool and woolen goods. The incoming administration of President-Elect Andrew Jackson is discussed on Feb. 16, 1829. Most of Calhoun's remarks on agriculture in this collection are in his letters to his oldest son, Andrew Pickens Calhoun (1811-), an Ala. cotton planter with many agricultural and financial difficulties. The letters discuss crops, mostly cotton, in Ala. and

S. C., financial problems and personal debts.

The first letter by Calhoun, dated Sept. 12, 1802 and addressed to his mother, Martha (Caldwell) Calhoun, is possibly a forgery. [See note for this letter by Robert L. Merriwether in the first volume of The Calhoun Papers.]

Some of Calhoun's letters when he was U. S. Secretary of War (1817-1825) deal with routine and special administrative affairs, Florida, the Creek and Cherokee Indians, the Army, Gen. Andrew Jackson, etc. Calhoun writes on Mar. 12, 1819, to Gov. William Rabun of Ga. about the Ga.-

Calhoun, John Caldwell, I

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Fla. boundary. President James Monroe has directed the Secretary of War to suspend for the present the running of the line from the Apilachicola to the head of St. Marys River. Calhoun tells Return Jonathan Meigs (1740-1823), U. S. Indian Agent to the Cherokees, on Mar. 25, 1819, that Gen. Jackson has been instructed to remove the intruders on the Cherokee land, upon Meig's requisition, if necessary. Some of the most wealthy and influential trespassers are to be prosecuted. Pension claims, indemnification of the Cherokees, and other matters are also dis-

Calhoun, John Caldwell. I

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cussed. He writes to Thomas Worthington, a canal commissioner, about his bid to furnish army provisions at St. Louis.

A letter of June 1, 1820, from Calhoun to Gen. D. B. Mitchell, states that Monroe has appointed John Taylor (1770-1832) of S. C. and Gen. John Floyd (1769-1839) of Ga. Commissioners to treat with the Creek Indians. Mitchell is to cooperate with them in land cessions pertaining to the Creeks and Cherokees. An army court-martial and Lt. Col. Charles Gratiot's report on fraud are discussed by Calhoun in writing to Monroe on June 28.

Calhoun on June 19,

Calhoun, John Caldwell, II

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1823, discusses a missionary to the Cherokees. P. P. Barbour, U. S. Representative from Va. writes on Dec. 9, 1824 about a pension claim. Calhoun writes on Feb. 28, 1825 to Gov. G. M. Troup of Ga. about surveying the proposed federal road from Washington, D. C. to New Orleans, La.

Calhoun discusses nullification and U. S. politics with D. F. Caldwell on May 1, 1831. He writes to Burt on Nov. 27 about one of his (Calhoun's) detractors; "The Corrupt Corps Around the President;" and former Gov. S. D. Miller of S. C. Thomas Ritchie, Calhoun writes F. W.

Calhoun, John Caldwell, I 16

Pickens on Mar. 2, 1832, has degraded Va. On Feb. 14, 1834, he discusses the falling of the stars on Nov. 12 and 13, 1833. His letter of Sept. 26, 1836 and Feb. 15, 1837, tells about the Blue Ridge Railroad Company. Attached to it is a letter of July 26, 1856 from Campbell Wallace to Edward Frost. On Feb. 15, 1837, he boasts of triumphing over Jackson, attacks Henry Laurens Pinckney, suggests holding a meeting of delegates from the slave holding states at Athens, Ga. in Aug. and mentions George Mc Duffie's ill health.

Calhoun writes on Jan. 24, 1838, that of the two pronounced Presidential candidates, the Whig Henry Clay and the Democrat Martin Van Buren, Sr. the former was a Southerner relying on Northern support and the latter a Northerner relying on Southern support. He comments upon the recently adopted U. S. Senate Resolutions on the Constitution and complains of his Senatorial colleague from S. C., W. C. Preston.

Calhoun on Apr. 19 criticizes Waddy Thompson, Jr., U. S. Representative from S. C.; declares

Calhoun, John Caldwell, I

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that Gen. N. Whitmer could defeat him; and sends copies of his own speeches in reply to Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. In several letters Calhoun inquires about the mental condition of his younger brother, Patrick Calhoun, Jr., e. g. letter of May 18. On Nov. 17, he complains again about Preston, as being prostrated to Clay, while his own objective is to keep down the tariff and the debt. Clay's "American System" is denounced on Dec. 24, as having taken millions from one part of the country and poured ~~it~~ into another.

Calhoun's letters of 1839 and 1840 discuss

Calhoun, John Caldwell, I

19

the tariff, Clay, slavery, Wm. Henry Harrison and the presidential campaign of 1840, Thompson, Preston, local S. C. politics, and the Second Bank of the U. S.

Calhoun's letter of Feb. 4, 1842, to Wilson Lumpkin concerns railroad building in Ga., S. C., and Tenn.

A debate with Webster is mentioned on Jan. 24, 1841. Calhoun tells F. W. Pickens on Mar. 1, 1845, about his recent interview with President-Elect James K. Polk. The two had expressed their mutual esteem. Polk had informed Calhoun

Calhoun, John Caldwell, I

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of his determination to form an entire new cabinet, thereby removing the South Carolinian as the Secretary of State. Polk had then offered him the Ambassadorship to Great Britain, which he had declined. Calhoun believes the rumor that James Buchanan will succeed him. He also says that the Harrison leaders in the Senate are trying to push legislation favored by Harrison through Congress before he is inaugurated, and mentions the debate then in progress between himself and Webster.

On Nov. 28, 1841, he discusses national poli-

Calhoun, John Caldwell, I

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tics, and advocates that S. C. pass the same sort of legislation relative to the sending of abolition literature in the mails that Va. has.

In letters of Dec. 23, 1843 and Mar. 9, 1844, Calhoun attacks the northern wing of the Democratic party and Van Buren.

On Aug. 7, 1844, Calhoun writes to Burt, expressing the hope that he and McDuffie will discontinue their efforts to bring about a separate action on the national stage by S. C., but he reaffirms his beliefs in nullification if the differences between the North and the South become

Calhoun, John Caldwell, I

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great enough to merit such action, and he goes on to predict the fate of the Whigs should Clay be defeated.

Calhoun reported to Francis W. Pickens on Mar. 1, 1845, his conference with Polk, during which he was tendered the ministership to Great Britain but refused it.

A letter of Dec. 10, 1845, mentions Calhoun's return to Washington, D. C., and W. C. Preston's election to the presidency of S. C. College.

On Dec. 13, 1846, Calhoun declares that the Mexican War originated in an unconstitutional

stretch of power on Polk's part, attacks David James McCord as a "spoilsman," states that Thomas Hart Benton is to be Polk's spokesman in the Senate and asserts that the Democratic Party has little cohesion, while the Whig Party is not much better off.

Calhoun writes to Edmund Spann Dargan, Representative from Ala., on May 14, 1841, on the question of Southern solidarity on the abolition issue. On Sept. 21, he says that now is the time to settle the slave question finally.

On Oct. 6, 1847, Calhoun criticizes Thomas

Calhoun, John Caldwell, I

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Ritchie. Several letters in this collection show Calhoun's concern with the indebtedness incurred by his son, Lt. Patrick Calhoun, in gambling and other unwise pursuits of pleasure. On Dec. 11, he writes to Andrew Pickens Calhoun that Patrick has unauthorizedly drawn upon their factors. See also other letter, e. g., those of Apr. 26 and Oct. 15, 1848. Other letters to his sons also concern plantation and family affairs.

On Apr. 23, he optimistically states that the Revolution in Europe is truly won. He writes on July 25 to L. F. Allen, President of the N. Y.

Calhoun, John Caldwell, I

25

State Agricultural Society, declining with thanks to address the Society's next show.

Calhoun's son James got gold mining fever, and in a letter of Jan. 17, 1849, his father tells him why he must not go to California.

Calhoun, on Mar. 19, 1849, praises a pro-slavery lecture by Ellwood Fisher, a proslavery pamphlet by William Harper, and a proslavery letter by J. H. Hammond. On June 23 he mentions the venomous attacks upon the South through him by Benton; and J. A. Scoville. U. S. Senator Jeremiah Clemens of Ala. is praised by Calhoun

Calhoun, John Caldwell, I

26

on Jan. 11, 1850.

Other persons mentioned by Calhoun include A. P. Butler, C. C. Cambreleng, Lewis Cass, T. G. Clemson, W. H. Crawford, Albert Gallatin, W. F. Gordon, Duff Green (Mar. 9, 1844), Felix Grundy, Wilson Limpkin, George McDuffie, Patrick Noble, Eliphalet Nott, L. W. Tazewell, Zachary Taylor (Jan. 17, 1849), and John Tyler.

Other subjects mentioned by him include the Tariffs of 1828, 1832, 1833, and 1846; The Force Act of 1833; the U. S. Constitution; the Va. and Ky. Resolutions of 1798; the U. S. Congress; the

Calhoun, John Caldwell, I

27

S. C. legislature; state rights; the presidential elections of 1840, 1844, and 1848; controversies about Tex., Ore., and the Mexican War; his address to the people of the South (1849); his travels to and from Washington, D. C.; the weather; commodity prices in S. C.; the abolition movement; the purchase and sale of slaves in S. C.; and slavery in general.

Correspondents, signers of documents and authors of works in this collection include John J. Caldwell, Dr. Abner Wellborn Calhoun, Floride Bonneau (Colhoun) Calhoun (1792-1866), John

Calhoun, John Caldwell, I

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Caldwell Calhoun, II (1823-1856), Joseph Calhoun, Sr., Capt. Patrick Calhoun, Sr. (1728-1796), Susan (Pickens) Calhoun (____-1877), Floride (Bonneau) Colhoun, William Ransom Colhoun (1827-1862), William Ashmead Courtnay, Francis Bret Harte, W. W. Humphreys, Robert Knox, J. Fairfax McLaughlin, Alexander Moultrie, Andrew Pickens, Jr., Thomas Simons, Samuel D. Stoney, Matthew Underwood, Moses Waddel, Campbell Wallace, Thomas Waring, David Rogerson Williams, and Henry Edward Young.

1 item added 5-14-58: Printed Circular

Calhoun, John Caldwell, I

29

letter of 1817 concerning pension claims of soldiers.

16 items added, 4-19-61. Mostly routine letters (1818-1824) to Calhoun in his capacity as U.S. Secretary of War. A letter of February 21, 1818, from Col. George Bomford of the Ordnance Department recommends that the Federal Government purchase an iron foundry of Capt. Samuel Miller that is located on the Shenandoah River.

Col. J. R. Fenwick's letter of September 14, 1818, deals with a problem involving

Calhoun, John Caldwell, I

30

George Manners, the British Consul in Boston; and several U.S. soldiers (mostly in confinement for their crimes) demanding to be released from the Army on the grounds that they were British subjects.

Thomas J. Rogers, a U.S. Representative from Pennsylvania, on April 12, 1821, discussed Gov. Joseph Hiester, the Federalists, and the Democrats.

Other correspondents include Col. George Bomford, Neury [?] Crabb, and Roger Jones.

1 item added, 7-13-64: Clipping from the

Calhoun, John Caldwell, I

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Petersburg (Va.) Republican of June 2, 1845,
which carries a brief description of Mr. Cal-
houn's farm, "Fort Hill."

5 items added, 5-31-72: Correspondence of
John C. Calhoun's family concerning personal and
business matters. A letter of April 20, 1846,
contains an account of the recent Mardi Gras in
New Orleans. A description of social and econo-
mic conditions in and around Canton, Mississippi,
is given in a letter dated only December 9. A
letter from Duff Green (1791-1875) is dated
June 28, 1839[?] and written to his daughter who

Calhoun, John Caldwell, I

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had married Calhoun's son, Andrew.

These papers have been placed in the Calhoun Family division of this collection.

MSS.

x

Calhoun, John C. (John Caldwell) 1782-1850.

Letters, 1783-1843.

3 items.

South Carolina statesman.

Collection consists of three letters.

One letter is addressed to the father of John Calhoun from Robert Anderson in regards to an elderly slave (1783).

The other two letters are addressed to John Calhoun from William Cleaveland (1820), and from G. M. Thompson (1843).

Thompson's letter relates, in part, to Calhoun's involvement in the forthcoming presidential election.

Cataloged from accession records.

Unprocessed c collection.

* lbp

Addition to John C. Calhoun (John

NcD 13 FEB 95 31977848 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

**Calhoun, John C. (John Caldwell) 1782-
1850.**

**Letters, ... (Card 2)
Caldwell) papers, 1765-1902.**

**1. Slaves--South Carolina. 2.
President--United States--Election--
1844.**

NcD

13 FEB 95

31977848

NDHYme

Calhoun, William Lowndes

Papers, 1892-1901

Atlanta, Fulton Co., Ga.

Section A

8 items

11-18-64

Calhoun, William Lowndes. Papers, 1892-1901.
Atlanta, Fulton Co., Georgia.

William Lowndes Calhoun (1837-1908) began a life of distinguished public service with his election to the Georgia legislature in 1872. He was elected mayor of Atlanta in 1879, and in 1881 he was elected judge of the Court of Ordinary of Fulton County, being re-elected until 1897. From 1889 to 1894 he was president of the Confederate Veterans Association of Fulton County, and at the time of his death was president of the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Atlanta. From

Calhoun, William Lowndes.

2

1890 to 1893, he was lieutenant colonel of the Fourth Battalion, Georgia Volunteers.

Six of the items in the collection are military correspondence (and an order) from John McIntosh Kell, in his capacity as adjutant general of Georgia. (J.M. Kell, 1823-1900, led a distinguished career as naval officer and author. He held the position of adjutant general, after appointment by Gov. John B. Gordon, from 1887 until his death in 1900.)

The six letters of Kell, including one to First Lieut. Walter E. Dean, are all written

Calhoun, William Lowndes.

3

in 1892, and concern such battalion matters as: a resignation, commissions, and an examination.

Two letters from Stephen D. Lee, President of Miss. Agricultural and Mechanical College, to Calhoun concern their mutual involvement with Confederate Veterans. On May 11, 1901, Lee refers to the planned opening of the Atlanta Confederate Soldiers' Home (in June) of which Calhoun was to be president.

Calhoun, William Patrick

Papers, 1903 (1903) 1912

Edgefield, Edgefield Co., S. C.

Section A

15 items

1 item added, 1-8-71

5-7-58

Calhoun, William Patrick. Papers, 1903 (1903)
1912. Edgefield S. C. 15 items. Sketch.

This collection consists mainly of business letters pertaining to William Patrick Calhoun (1851-19__), an attorney of Edgefield, S. C. and nephew of John C. Calhoun. The letters deal mostly with the controversy as to whether the last Confederate Cabinet meeting was held in Abbeville, S. C., or Washington, Ga.

Jefferson Davis and the following cabinet members are discussed: Judah P. Benjamin, Secretary of State; C. G. Memminger and G. A. Trenholm, Secretaries, successively, of the Treasury;

Calhoun, William Patrick

2

John C. Breckinridge, Secretary of War; George Davis, Attorney Gen.; John H. Reagan, Postmaster Gen.; and Stephen R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy.

Mention is made of the following members of the President's entourage: Maj. W. F. Alexander, Asst. to the Quartermaster Gen.; Col. M. H. Clark, Chief and Confidential Clerk and Acting Treasurer; Gen. S. W. Ferguson; Gen. J. F. Gilmer, Chief Engineer; Gen. A. R. Lawton, Quartermaster Gen.; and Gen. I. M. St. John, Commissary Gen.

Calhoun, William Patrick

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W. P. Calhoun denies that U. S. Adm. Thomas O. Selfridge's seal is the original Confederate Seal; and affirms that Benjamin, custodian of the original seal, attended the last Cabinet meeting in Abbeville, where it was decided to destroy it.

Reagan writes on July 7, 1903, that there was no full meeting of the Cabinet after it left Richmond. He remembers no formal meeting of the remainder in Abbeville, but he does remember some conferences with the remainder of the Cabinet in Washington.

A letter of July 22 mentions the Confederate

Calhoun, William Patrick

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treasury being (allegedly) carried southward by the fleeing Cabinet.

Letters of Sept. 13 and Oct. 24, 1903, quote Jefferson Davis as having learned in Abbeville that all was lost.

Gen. E. P. Alexander, younger brother of Maj. W. F. Alexander, writes on Oct. 24, 1903, that the Cabinet was officially dissolved in Washington.

An undated memorandum states that the authority of the Confederacy was terminated on May 5, 1865, in Washington at a general confer-

Calhoun, William Patrick

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ence (not a formal Cabinet meeting) of Davis, a few Cabinet members, and Gens. Lawton and St. John. An order, signed by Maj. W. F. Alexander, was made to feed troops then passing through Ga. This order, states the Maj., was the last official order of the Confederate States. Col. I. W. Avery says likewise in his history of Ga. that Mrs. Varina (Howell) Davis is quoted as having written on Jan. 26, 1900, to Mrs. Willametta (Andrews) Green that the last Cabinet meeting was held in Washington, and that the Confederacy was dissolved there.

Calhoun, William Patrick

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Other persons mentioned in the collection include Armistead Burt, former U. S. Representative from S. C.; D. L. Yulee, C. S. A. Representative from Fla.; and Gens. Braxton Bragg and Robert Toombs.

1 item added, 1-8-71: A letter to Calhoun from W. T. Walker (July 17, 1912) concerning the gubernatorial election in South Carolina. Walker commented on the candidates, Ira Boyd Jones and Coleman Livingston Blease, and

Calhoun, William Patrick

7

predicted that Abbeville County would give a majority to Jones.

MSS.
M:173

Calhoun Debating Society.
Papers, 1857-1858.

1 v.

Plaquemines (Iberville Parish), La.
debating society.

Collection contains the constitution,
bylaws, list of members, and minutes,
including debates on historical and
political questions.

Cataloged from Guide.

*lcs

Zalmon Manufacturing Co.
Residing in

Treasure Room

Callan, Nicholas

* 474-425

* M-474
F-475

Scrap Book and Diary. 1860-1868

Washington, D.C.

2 vols.

[See following cards for seperate items]

OCT 4 1940

MSS.

M:474, F:475

Callan, Nicholas.

Scrapbook and diary, 1860-1868.
2 v.

Washington D.C. lawyer.

Diary concerns Callan's practice, the weather, politics, the unsettled condition of the country before and after the Civil War, religion, and government. The scrapbook contains clippings of current political issues including Ulysses S. Grant's presidential inauguration. The scrapbook was made from a book of records of the D.C. militia. Some of the records are readable. Cataloged from Guide.

*lcs

NCD

05 MAY 97

36854633

NDHYme

Callaway, Eliza (Mrs.)

C

Papers, 1819-1825

Va.

Section A

4 items

7-15-57

GUIDE

Callaway, Eliza (Mrs.) Papers, 1819-1825.
Virginia. 4 items. Sketch

This collection contains four unimportant items pertaining to Mrs. Eliza Callaway, who lived somewhere in Va.

This collection was originally a part of the Don Preston Peters Collection.

MSS.

Sec. A

Callaway, Eliza.

Papers, 1819-1825.

4 items.

Va. resident.

Collection contains Callaway's bills
and receipts.

Cataloged from Guide.

*lcs

NcD

05 MAY 97

36854573

NDHYme

Calvert, Philip Powell

C

Papers, 1911-1933

Philadelphia, Pa.

Section A

78 items

FEB 27 '50

GUIDE

Calvert, Philip Powell, Papers, 1911-1933.
Philadelphia, Pa. 78 items. Sketch

Letters to Philip P. Calvert, editor of the Entomological News, by entomologists from many parts of the country regarding articles for that journal. There are some letters concerning the character of Fordyce Grinnell, Jr., the publication of whose articles was discontinued by Calvert; letters carrying criticism of the editorial policy of the latter and replies to such criticism; and letters relative to nomenclature in entomology. Copies of rules and suggestions for contributions to the Entomological News.

Calvert, Philip Powell

2

Sketch by Henry Skinner, editor emeritus of that journal, of his record as a member of the American Entomological Society.

Some of the correspondents in this collection are: John M. Aldrich, C.R. Biederman, F.C. Bishop, Laurence V. Coleman, Theo. D.A. Corkerell, E.T. Cresson, Jr., C.R. Crosby, L.H. Dunn, Henry C. Fall, Henry Fox, Wm. J. Holland, J.D. Hood, H.B. Hungerford, Ernst Keil, J. McDunough, Wm. M. Mann, R.A. Muttkowski, R. Ottolengui, J.S. Paine, F.E. Potter, Chas. Robertson, Henry Skinner, A.F. Swain, J.R. de la Torre Bueno and J.R. Watson.

Calvin, Samuel

D.S.

Papers, 1792 (1838-1883) 1929

Hollidaysburg, Blair Co., Pa.

XVII-A (See also bound vol. cards)

7-1-55

2755 items & 1 vol.

GUIDE

9-28-55

2 vols. added

4-12-57

1 vol. added

11-25-57

2 items

added

Calvin, Samuel. Papers, 1792-1929. Hollidays-
burg, Pa. 2757 items & 4 vols. Sketch

Personal correspondence and legal papers of Samuel Calvin (1811-1890), lawyer, member of the 31st Congress (March, 1849-March, 1851), and member of the Pennsylvania State Constitutional Convention of 1873. Calvin was admitted to the bar in 1836; he established his practice at Hollidaysburg, Pa. Main items of the collection are: letters pertaining to local and state "Whig" politics in Pa., 1846-1851 especially; letters, reports, and maps concerning the Rico Reduction and Mining Co. of Rico,

Calvin, Samuel

2

Colorado (1881-1883); two ledgers and one day-book of the Alleghany Forge and the Rebecca Furnace Co. of Hollidaysburg, Blair Co., Pa. (1849-57), and letters concerning the business of the Co. (1856); one ledger (1835-40) and one daybook (1840-45) of the Brookland Furnace, McVeytown, Mifflin Co., Pa., operated by Charles Brooke & Co.; letters and notices relating to transportation in Pa. by railroads, canals, and roads (cf. letters of Feb. 10, 1851; July 24, 1855; Feb. 21-22, 1856; and notice of Feb. 17, 1836); letters by Robert Williams and others in

Calvin, Samuel

3

Iowa regarding westward expansion, roads to the West, and the prices of land in Iowa (cf. letter of Oct. 18, 1853, and land tax receipts for 1856-67); a series of letters - Mar. to Apr., 1859 - written by Lorin Blodget, Thomas B. Lincoln, and Samuel Calvin (son-in-law of John A. Blodget) with reference to a plan for recovering real estate in Washington, D. C., formerly owned by Samuel Blodget (1757-1814), noted Washington architect and land speculator; numerous bills and receipts; and legal documents. The collection is strongest for the years 1838-1883.

Calvin, Samuel

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There are about 15 letters in the collection written by Samuel Calvin.

For the years before 1846 the collection consists largely of letters to Calvin from persons desiring legal aid in the collection of debts. In addition, there is an interesting thirteen-page letter by William Smith, written from Philadelphia on Oct. 22, 1793, regarding the cholera epidemic in that city. Also, legal documents are abundant. These include indentures; wills; accounts of settlements of estates; a commission of bankruptcy (1803); powers of

Calvin, Samuel

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attorney; articles of agreement (business contracts); a paper of apprenticeship (1839); citizenship papers (1838, 1840); mortgages; court dockets (Courts of Common Pleas of Huntingdon and Blair Counties); written statements of witnesses in civil and criminal cases; printed copies of the record in certain cases argued by Calvin. Such legal documents will be found throughout the collection. Other items are: a plan of Hollidaysburg, Pa. (1840); bills and receipts (foodstuffs, fabrics, hardware, medicines, and drugs); a copy of the constitution

Calvin, Samuel

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of the Old Warrior and Clay Club of Hollidays-
burg (1844), with 148 signatures and the minutes
of the meetings, Mar. 23-Aug. 31, 1844; a map
of Texas as drawn by the U. S. War Department
(1844); a copy of the Williamsport Lycoming
Free Press (July 9, 1836).

For the period 1846-1851 the correspondence bears upon details of Calvin's election to Congress in 1848, matters of patronage and other services to his constituents once he entered into office (application for post-office positions and military pensions especially), Calvin's

Calvin, Samuel

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decision not to be a candidate in 1850, and politics in Blair Co., Pa., in particular. With reference to Blair Co., a series of letters dated Jan.-Feb., 1846, concern measures taken by James Martin Bell, John Fenlon, James Cooper, and others to assure the passage through the state Senate of a bill forming Blair Co. out of parts of Bedford and Huntingdon counties. Letters to Calvin by George Taylor, W. Williams, Thomas McNamara, and John Penn Jones, editor of the Hollidaysburg Register, contain additional references to politics in Blair Co. during

Calvin, Samuel

8

successive years.

Some reference is made in the letters to national problems and politics. Letters to Calvin suggest (Nov. 11, 1848) Josiah Randall of Philadelphia as an excellent man for a position in President Taylor's cabinet, and advise (Dec. 14, 1848) the election of James K. Moorhead as state senator. Several letters to Calvin for 1850-51 contain references to the tariff, and generally advise increased duties on iron and coal (cf. letters of June 10 and 15, 1850; Jan. 6 and 12, Feb. 3 and 5, 1851). A long

Calvin, Samuel

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Letter of July 11, 1850, concerns the Compromise of 1850, the writer predicting that if the compromise failed and California were admitted to the union regardless of this fact, the result would be "disunion and civil war." A letter from Iowa (Mar. 2, 1860) states that people there were much in favor of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill and Stephen A. Douglas, and that slavery, not the tariff, was the primary political issue in Iowa. Calvin voiced his stand regarding slavery and its extension into the territories in a letter of Oct. 3, 1848: he was, he wrote,

Calvin, Samuel

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opposed to slavery as an institution in general, and to the Missouri Compromise in particular. Miscellaneous items of this type include: notes of lectures (1850) and drafts and printed copies (1860) of speeches given by Calvin on the subject of the tariff; copies of supplements of the Hollidaysburg Register (June 16 & Oct. 1, 1880) containing articles written by Calvin on the currency question.

Numerous references (1859-1860, 1867) in the letters to Calvin's participation in state politics and elections after 1851 show that he

Calvin, Samuel

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remained influential in Pa. There is no indication, however, of his role in the state constitutional convention of 1872-73. Nor does the Civil War receive mention. There is a muster roll of the 2nd Regt., Pa. Vols. (1847), stationed in Mexico. A letter of Oct. 30, 1867, speaks enthusiastically of the potential development of Washington, D. C., after the Civil War as a commercial and industrial center.

Noticeable are Calvin's business activities after 1850. He invested money in a great variety of new enterprises: the Patton's Ville &

Calvin, Samuel

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Woodberry Turnpike Road Co. (1854); Morrison's Cove Turnpike Road Co. (1852); Hollidaysburg & Bedford Plank Road Co. (1853); Hollidaysburg & Altoona Plank Road Co. (1854); Juniata Steam Boat Co. (1864); Hollidaysburg Gas Co. (1856); Hollidaysburg and Bennington Railroad & Mining Co. The collection contains two mortgages (1864) of this last company, as well as Calvin's shares in most of the others. Calvin also owned land in Blair Co. near Little Juniata Mountain, which he leased to mining companies during 1860-1870. There are two undated lists of Calvin's

Calvin, Samuel

13

land holdings in Pa. In 1856 he purchased lands in Hardin and Muscatine counties, Iowa. He sold these properties in 1866-67, evidently for a large profit. Calvin was interested in mining primarily, and therefore in lands containing mineral deposits. A

A series of letters (Oct., 1881-Dec., 1883) concern the Rico Reduction and Mining Co. Samuel Calvin was vice-president of it. Letters from Rico, Colo., report on the wealth of silver, salt, and sulphur deposits in that area; describe the processes used for the mining and

Calvin, Samuel

14

smelting of silver; discuss expenses and profits labor problems, incidents of life in the mining camp, legal troubles with claims. Miscellaneous pieces are: maps showing the location of the Rico Company claim, called the "Big Juniate" (Oct. 21-22, 1881); a deed to the mine (Oct. 23, 1881); a copy of the charter and by-laws of the company (1883); photos of the mine. The collection contains Calvin's income and special tax receipts for the years 1863-71. James Calvin, Samuel Calvin's cousin, was the owner of a forge in Lancaster, Pa. (cf. letter of Dec. 16,

Calvin, Samuel
1850).

15

Miscellaneous items include: single copies of various newspapers - the Ebensburg Mountain Sentinel (Apr. 11, 1850), the Bedford Jackson Democrat (May 3, 1850), the Radical and Whig (Feb. 15, 1868); a printed circular (1850) to the farmers of Pa. announcing the formation of a State Agricultural Society; a printed election circular of the Independent Greenback Party advocating Peter Cooper and Samuel F. Cary for president and vice-president, respectively (1876, 6 pp.); papers relating to the Keystone

Calvin, Samuel

16

Mutual Life Insurance Co. (Harrisburg, Pa.), of which Calvin was an agent; a copy of a circular criticizing Governor [Charles Evans] Hughes of New York State; two small account books, 1846 and 1850-1873, listing purchases of merchandise; maps and drawings of land holdings of various persons in Pa.; clippings.

Among the correspondents are William Henry Allen, James Martin Bell, Lorin Blodget, James Calvin, Rebecca Smith Calvin, Simon Cameron, Joseph Casey, Andrew Gregg Curtin, John Rufus Edie, John W. Geary, Moses Hampton, John Edgar

Calvin, Samuel

17

Hoover, Thomas M. Howe, William Freame Johnston, Alexander Jordan, Francis Jordan, William High Keim, Joseph Camp Griffith Kennedy, James King, Thomas B. Lincoln, Hugh Nelson McAllister, Alexander Kelly McClure, Robert W. Mackey, Reuben Miller (Jr.), James Murphy, Andrew Parker, Josiah Randall, John Reynolds, John Scott, William Smith, Thaddeus Stevens, David Taggart, William A. Wallace, Fitz Henry Warren, and Peter Grayson Washington.

1 vol. added 4-12-57. This is a receipt and letterbook. The few letters are concerned mainly with legal matters.

Note: material on John Dougherty, Juniata Valley canal man and innkeeper, appears in letters of 1839 and 1851, in accounts of debts, and in a small notebook listing his personal property in 1846, when he was evidently in financial trouble. His inn property seems to have been sold by Edward Bell and ~~Willaims~~ Willaims. His own brother sued him for a debt unpaid in 1845.

Calvin, Samuel

18

2 items added 11-25-57: They are two letters
of little consequence.

Calvin, Samuel

2.5 L-6029

Blotter, 1835-1843

D. S.

Hollidaysburg, Blair Co., Pa.

192 pp.

Leather

32 x 21 cm.

Legal record book.

8-19-58

GUIDE

calvin, Samuel

6064

Brooke, Charles, & Company

ff 2

Ledger, 1835-1840

McVeytown, Mifflin Co., Pa.

532 pp.

Leather

44 3-4 x 29 cm.

Ledger of the Brookeland Furnace. This volume came with the Samuel Calvin Papers.

8-20-58

GUIDE

Calvin, Samuel

6065

Brooke, Charles, & Company

ff *Q*

Daybook, 1840-1845

McVeytown, Mifflin Co., Pa.

352 pp.

Leather

44 3-4 x 28 1-4 cm.

Daybook of the Brookeland Furnace. This volume came with the Samuel Calvin papers.

8-20-58

GUIDE

Calvin, Samuel

D. 6.

Daybook, 1849-1857

Hollidaysburg, Blair Co., Pa.

313 pp. Unbound 43 1-4 x 26 3-4 cms.

Daybook of the Alleghany Forge.

GUIDE

Calvin, Samuel

Cab. 107

Ledger, 1849-1857

D.S.

Hollidaysburg, Blair Co., Pa.

271 pp.

Unbound

43 1-4 x 26 3-4 cms.

9-28-55

GUIDE

Calvin, Samuel

D.S.

Cab. 107

Ledger, 1856-1857

Hollidaysburg, Blair Co., Pa.

126 pp. Unbound 43 1-4 x 28 cms.

Ledger of the Alleghany Forge.

9-28-55

GUIDE

MSS.

Camberwell Bible Association.

Minute book, 1813-1822.

1 item (171 p.).

SHELF
LOCATION:

34-C

Nondenominational society established in 1813 to distribute Bibles to the local poor. Affiliated with the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Summary: Relates to the society's activities, membership, and finances, including the distribution of Bibles and New Testaments to the local poor, the work of a ladies' association, relations with the British and Foreign Bible Society, the distribution of Bibles abroad, and the visitations of the poor and reports in individual cases, including some poor relief. Also clipping s with prints attributed to George Cruikshank and

NcD 11 FEB 88 17461985 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

Camberwell Bible Association.

Minute book, 1813-1822. ...

(Card 2)

artists of his period.

1. Bible--Publication and distribution--Societies, etc.
2. Poor --England--Camberwell (London).
3. Women--Societies and clubs--England.
4. British and Foreign Bible Society.
1. Cruikshank, George, 1792-1878

NcD

11 FEB 88

17461985

NDHYme

Cambreleng, Churchill Caldom.

Papers, 1832-1835

Huntington, Suffolk Co., N.Y.

Section A

1 item

1 item added, 5-26-72

2-17-65

Cambreleng, Churchill Caldom. Papers, 1835.
Huntington, Suffolk Co., N.Y.

This is a private letter of William C. Rives to New York Congressman Churchill C. Cambreleng. It concerns President Andrew Jackson's annual message to Congress, delivered Dec., 1834. In this address Jackson had dealt in a belligerent manner with the issue of the unpaid money payments previously agreed upon by the French Government (the French Claims Controversy). Rives expresses his approval of the tone of Jackson's message, although he considers the recommendations to seize French property as

inexpedient. Cambreleng, as Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, is advised by Rives to respond to the spirit of the President's message, yet without offending French pride.

Rives supports Cambreleng's elevation to the committee chairmanship and comments on the reasons why John M. Patton, a member of the Committee was opposed. Rives also comments unfavorably on a report of Senator Henry Clay on the French Claims Controversy.

Cambreleng, Churchill Caldom

3

1 item added, 5-26-72: A letter to Cambreleng from Joel Roberts Poinsett concerning financial matters (March 1, 1832).

MSS.

Room 001 (93-110, 94-035), 2nd 50:F (95-080), 2n

Cambridge University Press. Cambridge

History of American Literature.

Records, 1984-1995.

4950 items.

Access restricted.

Multi-volume series headed by editor
Sacvan Bercovitch.

Manuscripts (chiefly typewritten
drafts) accumulated by Bercovitch as
editor of the serial; editorial
correspondence; and page proofs. Other
contributors and editors represented
include Wendy Steiner, Cyrus Patell,
John Burt, and Susan Chang.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accessio n records.

*pj

NcD 22 JAN 98 38247439 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

Room 001 (93-110, 94-035), 2nd 50:F (95-080), 2n
Cambridge University Press. Cambridge
History of American Literature.
Records, ... (Card 2)

1. Bercovitch, Sacvan. 2. Steiner,
Wendy, 1949- 3. Patell, Cyrus R.
K. 4. Burt, John, 1955- 5. Chang,
Susan. 6. Cambridge University Press.
Cambridge History of American
Literature. 7. Editors--
Correspondence. 8. American
literature--History and criticism. 9.
Authors, American. I. Cambridge
University Press. Cambridge History of
American Literature.

NcD

22 JAN 98

38247439

NDHYme

Camden, Gideon D.

Papers, 1834-1888

Clarksburg, Harrison Co., W. Va.

Section A 37 items

8-16-62

Camden, Gideon D. Papers, 1834-1888. Clarks-
burg, Harrison Co., W. Va.

Mainly business, personal, and legal papers relating to Judge Gideon D. Camden.

A letter of June 22, 1887, from the Loomis National Library Assn. describes the nature of that organization.

Correspondents include E. M. Turner, a W. Va. state senator.

MSS.

Sec. A

Camden, William S.
Papers, 1861-1863.

4 items.

Temperance (Nelson Co.), Va.
resident.

Collection contains personal letters
of Camden, probably a Confederate
soldier.

Cataloged from Guide.

*lcs

NcD

28 APR 97

36815842

NDHYme

Camden, William S. Papers, 1861-1863. Temper-
ance, Nelson Co., Va. 4 items. Sketch

This collection consists of three personal letters by William S. Camden, who is perhaps a Confederate soldier.

This collection was originally a part of the Don Preston Peters Collection.

MSS.

Camden and Amboy Railroad and
Transportation Company.

Letterbook, 1846-1869.

1 item (94 p.).

SHELF
LOCATION:

Railroad and steamboat company owned
by the Stevens family.

Cab. 44

Summary: Chiefly correspondence of
officers and employees of the Camden
and Amboy Railroad and Transportation
Company, including Edwin A. Stevens,
Treasurer and Superintendent; Ira
Bliss, Agent; and Robert Livingston
Stevens, President. The correspondence
pertains to such daily business as
ordering railroad iron and the lease or
purchase of piers and wharves. Other
Stevens family companies, such as
the New Brunswick Steamboat and
Canal Transportation Company, the

NcD 02 DEC 87 17158343 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

Camden and Amboy Railroad and
Transportation Company.

Letterbook, 1846-1869. ... (Card 2)
Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, and
the Trenton Railroad Company, appear in
the volume. Also included are a
financial report of the Delaware and
Camden companies (1852), an inventory
and appraisal value of property in the
Camden and Amboy Railroad office (1868,
1869), and an inventory of the
furnishings of two steamboats: Richard
Stockton and William Cook (1867).

MSS.

Camden and Amboy Railroad and
Transportation Company.

Letterbook, 1846-1869. ... (Card 3)

1. Stevens, Edwin A. (Edwin Augustus), 1795-1868.
2. Stevens, Robert Livingston, 1787-1856.
3. Steamboats--New York.
4. Railroad companies--New York.
5. New Brunswick Steamboat and Canal Transportation Company.
6. Delaware and Raritan Canal Company.
7. Trenton Railroad Company.

L- 5294

Camden and Charleston (S. C.) Steamboat Co.

Daybook, 1836-1889

Kershaw County and Charleston County, S. C.

276 pp.

Calf

32 x 21 cm.

5-14-54

GUIDE

Camenga, Kate.

Papers, 1862-1865

South Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y.

Section A

25 items

3-3-60

Camenga, Kate. Papers, 1862-1865. South Brook-
field, N. Y. Sketch.

The Kate Camenga papers concern two Union soldiers who wrote to her. The first, Thomas _____, of the 7th N. Y. Battery, 1st Brigade, 10th Corps (General Butler's Department) are from the lines around Richmond at Dutch Gap and Bermuda Hundred, May, 1864, to Feb., 1865. They are general in character, mentioning picket skirmishing and Confederate desertions. The second group came from Kate's cousin, Diedrich F. Camenga, who presumably was working for the U. S. Sanitary Commission. He had been wounded and was at the

Camenga, Kate

2

U. S. Army General Hospital at Point Lookout, Maryland. His letters give general mention of food, Negro soldiers, weather, nuns as nurses, and the final demobilization of the hospital. Of note is his letter of April 30, 1865, in which he describes the search for John Wilkes Booth in the county around the hospital by Convalescents and doctors.

Three other letters from New York soldiers are included. With little connection to the main papers, they could have been to other members of Kate Camenga's family.

Cameron, William, & Brother

See British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

Cameron & Cameron

See British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

Cammack, C. W.

Papers, 1854-1890

New Orleans, New Orleans Parish, La.

Section A

3 items

9-24-58

Cammack, C. W. Papers, 1854-1890. New Orleans,
La. 3 items. Sketch.

The three items of this collection consist of a letter by W. S. Slaughter, a biographical sketch of Robert Cammack by Slaughter, and an obituary of Cammack. Cammack was a farmer and served in the War of 1812. He was the father of C. W. Cammack of New Orleans.

Cammack, Robert

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Camp, Samuel

NUCMC

Papers, 1861-1894

Great Barrington, Berkshire Co., Mass.

Cab. 95

78 items

1-5-60

Camp, Samuel. Papers, 1861-1894. Great Barrington, Berkshire Co., Mass. 78 items. Sketch

Mainly business letters and papers of Samuel Camp, M. D. during the Civil War and dealing with manpower procurement, physical examinations, and prescriptions.

This collection throws an interesting, valuable, and seldom discussed side light upon Northerners. Camp and his associates worked many angles. Serving sometimes as the recruiting agent for his town, Great Barrington, Mass., he was paid a bounty for recruits from there and several nearby towns; he bought substitutes for

Camp, Samuel

2

a percentage (6% profit, according to a letter of May 11, 1867), and sold "prescribed" medicine to various correspondents. He was paid by the government for examining various recruits.

This collection contains little by Camp himself, but a number of letters to him from doctors, lawyers, recruiting officers, et al., discussing physical examinations, medicines, recruiting, etc.

In 1861-1862 Camp was Asst. Surg. of the 27th Regt of Mass. Inf. Vols. He was a medical examiner (~~coroner~~) for Berkshire Co., Mass. in

Camp, Samuel

3

1877.

William J. Dale, Surg.-Gen. of the Mass. Militia, writes to Dr. Camp on Aug. 24 and 28, 1861, about a possible army surgeoncy for the addressee, a suggested appointment for him as Medical Officer for Great Barrington, and army recruiting.

A letter of Dec. 11, 1861, shows Camp as Asst. Surg. of the 27th Regt. of Mass. Inf. Vols. Col. (later Gen.) H. C. Lee, Regt'l Cmdr., Camp, and others write on Jan. 27, 1862, from Hatteras Inlet, N. C. Lee asks Camp for recruits on Apr.

16.

William Schouler, Adj. Gen. of the Mass. Militia, issues recruiting orders on July 12. Dale issues orders for the examination of recruits on the 17th. One absolute disqualification is the letter "D"(for deserter) branded in. Schouler issues more orders on the 28th.

A letter of Nov. 20 tells about payments to substitutes.

U. S. Representative H. L. Dawes of Mass. on Dec. 25, 1862, answers Camp's request for an appointment as an Asst. Surgeon in the U. S.

Camp, Samuel

5

Navy by saying that such appointments are procured through the Secretary of the Navy, Gideon Welles; and that his influence with the secretary had been non-existent since the investigation of the affair involving the secretary's brother-in-law, George D. Morgan.

Several letters about procuring recruits come to Camp from a Lawyer named Thomas M. Judd, e. g., Jan. 6, 1863. He asks for medicine on the 8th.

Four letters about recruits are addressed to Camp in 1863 by Ebenezer Gay, Jr. (1862-____),

Camp, Samuel

6

a lawyer and ca. 1862-1863 a Mass. state senator.

Joseph Rowe Smith, U. S. Army acting Surg. Gen., writes on Aug. 20, 1863, about Camp's possible appointment as Surg. or Asst. Surg. for a regt. of Negro troops. See also letter of Nov. 12.

Samuel Gridley Howe writes on Aug. 25 about Negro statistics for the Freeman's Inquiry Commission.

A recruiting officer of the 1st Reg. of Mass. Cab. wires Camp on Dec. 11 to arrest two men, apparently deserters.

There is an agreement of Dec. 21 in which subscribers pledge to pay \$50 per man to cover bonuses to volunteers for re-enlisting, in order to fill President Abraham Lincoln's quota.

The American Freedmen's Inquiry Commission issues another statement in 1863, this time over the names of S. G. Howe, Robert Dale Owen, and James McKaye, requesting that advice be sent as to what to do about Negro emancipation.

A letter of Jan. 7, 1864, to Camp offers to sell a volunteer to Camp. The town of Sandisfield, in Berkshire Co., offers \$100 for him,

Camp, Samuel

8

but the writer thinks Camp can buy him for less.

U. S. Gen. B. F. Butler is discussed on Aug. 18, 1864.

Several letters about recruits are by J. J. Whiting. On Dec. 23 he plainly states the price per volunteer (\$300) and per substitute (\$800).

S. D. Welland, Surg. Gen. of the N. Y. State Militia, writes to Camp on Jan. 31, 1865, that he would recommend him for an Asst. Surgeoncy in a N. Y. Regt.

Congressman Dawes replies on Jan. 15, 1866, to Camp's inquiry about the value of soldiers'

Camp, Samuel

9

discharge papers. Dawes reports his visit to the second auditor, who said that the papers should not be sold for any price, and that those who are buying them up are scoundrels.

On the 22nd Camp is appointed a railroad committeeman for Great Barrington.

Elisha Harris writes on Feb. 13 about a history of the U. S. Sanitary Commission in the Civil War.

H. C. Lee writes twice in Mar. about a reunion of the officers of the 27th regt. of Mass. Vol. Inf.

Dr. George Alexander Otis, the former Regimental surgeon, is mentioned in letters of June 18 and July 5.

George Washington Bartlett, a lawyer and former regt'l adj., writes on May 11, 1867, about the settlement of an estate in Mass. and Camp's profiteering during the Civil War.

An Undated item discusses U. S. Army deserters during the Civil War.

Other correspondents include Judge George Washington Warren.

Campbell, Alexander

Papers, 1808

Ripley, Brown Co., Ohio

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

1 item

4-8-60

MICROFILM.

MANUSCRIPTS

Campbell, Alexander (1788-1866)

Journal, 1807-1811

Brush Run, Washington County, Pennsylvania

1 Reel

Positive

From Disciples of Christ Historical Society,
Nashville, Tennessee

Date of order: 4-21-69 Date received: 5-12-69

Fund: Div. (Farris) Price: \$5.00

5-12-69

Campbell, Alexander. Journal, 1807-1811

Alexander Campbell (1788-1866) was one of the founders of the Disciples of Christ. He emigrated from Ireland to the United States in 1809. His journal records events from the time of the ill-fated voyage of 1807 through the period of his successful trip to America in 1809. In addition, there are numerous "skeletons of sermons" and other notes as late as 1811.

Campbell, Anna B.

Papers, 1815-1865

South Londonderry, Windham Co., Vermont

Section A

50 items

11-9-72

Campbell, Anna B. Papers. South Londonderry,
Windham Co., Vermont

The only two pre-Civil War items in this collection are an indenture of April 1, 1815, and a letter written in 1860. The indenture was made by John Andrew and Hezekiah and Joshua Campbell concerning land in Vermont.

The Civil War letters were written to members of the Campbell family by Henry L. Campbell, a private in Company H of the Second Regiment, U. S. Sharpshooters. The majority of the cor-

Campbell, Anna B.

2

response is addressed to Henry's mother, Mrs. Anna B. Campbell.

Throughout his letters Henry makes brief comments on the movements of his regiment. The regiment at various times was in Washington, D. C., and Maryland, but spent most of its time in Virginia. Henry was not always a part of the U. S. Sharpshooters. In April, 1864, he was one of the men detailed to the 1st Brigade, Berney's Division, 2nd Corps, and in March, 1865, his company was transferred to the 4th Vermont Vol-

Campbell, Anna B.

3

unteers. Henry left the Army as a Sargeant,
receiving that promotion in January, 1865.

Campbell, Charles

NUCMC

Papers, 1617-1895

Petersburg, Dinwiddie Co., Va.

21 - 1

1358 items and 5 vols.

45 items trans to Whitty
MSS., 1-20-64

3-26-42

(See also bound
vol. cards)

3 items transferred to
Philip A. Bruce MSS.,
1-19-78

150
Campbell, Charles
Petersburg, Virginia

Papers, 1617-1895
1313 items & 5
vols.

The papers of the Virginia Historian, Charles Campbell, have been rearranged and autographed 1-20-64. Actually they are a part of the James Howard Whitty Papers. Whitty acquired them because he was interested in the John Randolph of Roanoke material they might contain. Theodorick Bland, Jr., was the uncle of John Randolph and the center of some of Campbell's publications. From the Campbell Papers 45 items concerning

Campbell, Charles. Papers.

2

Edgar Allan Poe and Whitty correspondence have been transferred to the Whitty Papers.

The value of these papers lies not in the correspondence of Campbell himself, but in the material he left as a collector and author. As editor and publisher of The Bland Papers, 1840, he copied many letters and poems, the originals of which have been lost. He also transcribed many other manuscripts. The copies included such correspondents as Richard Henry Lee, William Lee, Arthur Lee, Henry Lee, Richard Bland,

Campbell, Charles. Papers. 3

Theodorick Bland, Jr., Captain John Smith,
John Randolph of Roanoke, William Cabell,
Mann Page, St. George Tucker, William
Phillips, John Banister, John Adams, the
Earl of Sterling, Patrick Henry, John Jay,
Richard Randolph, Littleton Tazewell, et al.

Original letters and papers are from
St. George Tucker, Lewis Cass, John A. Dix,
Pierre Soulé, Edward Everett, Benjamin Tick-
nor, Samuel Kerceval, Beverley Randolph,
Nathaniel Chapman, John Wilson Campbell, Pow-
hatan Ellis, Thomas Hill Williams, Andrew

Campbell, Charles. Papers.

4

Donelson, Andrew Jackson, William Branch
Giles, Robert Beverley, et al.

The papers also contain many rough drafts and preliminary notes for Campbell's publications. A number of manuscript poems is also included.

Campbell was also principal of the Anderson Academy from 1855-1870. Some of the material, chiefly the bound volumes, relate to the school. A list of the books used there is dated Sept. 13, 1867.

Aside from the personal papers of

Campbell, Charles. Papers.

5

Charles Campbell, the manuscripts are arranged in the following categories:

Original Poetry Notes on Va. History

Randolph Family MSS. Misc. Prose MSS.

Bland Family MSS. Misc. Translations

Lee Family MSS.

Micajah Pendleton MSS.

Aaron Parsons MSS.

Powhatan Ellis MSS.

Miscellaneous Small MSS.

John Jay MSS.

John B. Danforth MSS.

Campbell, Charles Papers

6

When James Howard Whitty died, his papers became separated. The greater and more valuable section of the Campbell Papers went to William and Mary Library in 1942. The MSS. ^{at Duke} which came with the Whitty Papers are but a few ^{in comparison to} ~~a portion of~~ the excellent collection at Williamsburg, which includes the correspondence with authors, publishers, historians, family, and politicians. His Civil War diaries are also at William and Mary College Library.

Treasure Room

S-476

[Campbell, Charles]

~~XS-3~~

Account Book, 1862 - 1865

Petersburg, Virginia

102 pp.

Leather 15x9 cm.

JUL 3 1941

ds

RECORDS ROOM

S-477
XS-3

Campbell, Charles

Account Book, 1872

Petersburg, Virginia

28 pp.

Boards

17x11 cm.

JUL 3 1941

ds

Treasure Room

S-478

~~XS-3~~

Campbell, Charles

D.S.

Account Book, 1872

Petersburg, Virginia

26 pp.

Paper

15x10 cm.

JUL 3 1941

Treasure Room

S-479

Campbell, Charles

D.S.

~~XS-3~~

Account Book, 1845

Petersburg, Virginia

40 pp.

Paper

19x12 cm.

JUL 3 1941

Treasure Room

M-480

Campbell, Charles

Notebook, n.d.

Petersburg, Virginia

69 pp.

Boards 25x20 cm.

JUL 3 1941

Campbell, Sir Colin, First Baron Clyde

Papers, 1818

Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland

XVIII-E

1 item transferred from
Arthur Wellesley, First
Duke of Wellington MSS.

6-24-64

Campbell, Sir Colin, First Baron Clyde. Papers, 1818. Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

Sir Colin Campbell, First Baron Clyde (1792-1863), field marshal, had a distinguished career of service in the Napoleonic War, the Crimean War, and the Indian Mutiny of 1857-1858. He held commands in a variety of overseas countries.

His letter of Sept. 3, 1818, to John McLean concerns the end of a tour of duty with the 60th Royal Americans. He joined the 5th battalion

Campbell, Sir Colin, First Baron Clyde. 2
of this regiment at Gibraltar in November, 1816.
In 1818 the battalion was brought home from
Gibraltar and disbanded, many of its officers
and men being transferred to the 2nd battalion
of the 60th at Quebec that became the 1st
battalion of rifles. On September 13 Campbell
reported on this situation and his future
prospects, and he mentioned several members of
the battalion. He commented on the personality
of its commander, John Forster Fitzgerald, who
was in the early years of a distinguished

Campbell, Sir Colin, First Baron Clyde 3
military career that culminated in his becoming
a field marshal. Campbell also noted members
of his family, and he was visiting an uncle on
the Isle of Wight. John McLean, the addressee,
was at Gibraltar.

C

Campbell, Daniel K.

Papers, 1858-1865

Cumberland County, North Carolina

Section A

13 items

Campbell, Daniel K. Papers, 1858-1865
Cumberland County, N. C. 13 items. Sketch.

Civil War letters and personal letters to Daniel K. Campbell, stationed at Camp Leventhrop in Halifax Co., North Carolina and near Fredricksburg, Petersburg, and Richmond, Va.

Campbell, David, Papers

See Campbell Family Papers

Campbell, David A.

Papers, 1851

Jonesville, Lee Co., Va.

Section A 1 item

12-1-59

Campbell, David A. Papers, 1851. Jonesville,
Lee Co., Va. 1 item. Sketch.

A remarkable letter of Sept. 4, 1851, by David A. Campbell, then residing in the Lee Co. jail in Jonesville, Va. The judge of the fifteenth judicial district of Va. was Benjamin Estil, who had served as U. S. Representative from Va. from 1825 to 1827. According to the Biographical Directory of the American Congress (1950), p. 1137, Estil resigned the judgeship in 1852, but Campbell says, in effect, that the resignation was in 1851. Campbell severely criticizes Estil for alleged injustice, as well

Campbell, David A.

2

as for alleged personal misconduct and alleged insanity.

Campbell is writing to his son in Ala., who is accused of murder. The father believes that the crime was committed by a runaway Negro slave.

Campbell, Lord Frederick

Papers, 1772

Coombe Bank, Kent, England

XVIII-E

1 item

1-31-68

Campbell, Lord Frederick. Papers, 1772.

Coombe Bank, Kent, England

Lord Frederick Campbell (1729-1816) was Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, 1768-1816, and an M.P. for Glasgow, 1761-1780, and Argyllshire, 1780-1799.

A personal letter of Aug. 8, 1772, was written by Sir Robert Murray Keith, army officer and diplomat, who was apparently a close friend.

Campbell, George Douglas, Eighth Duke of Argyll

Papers, ca. 1863-1874

London, England

34-B

3 items

4 items added, 11-8-67

11-2-65

Part of the William B. Hamilton Collection

Campbell, George Douglas, Eighth Duke of Argyll.
Papers, ca. 1863-1874. London, England.

Part of the William B. Hamilton Collection.

George, Eighth Duke of Argyll (1823-1900), British statesman, was secretary of state for India, 1868-1874. During this period on June 10, 1870, John Romilly resigned from the commission drafting a code of laws for India and dismissed the government of India's opposition to the code.

On July 22, 1871, Robert Francis Fairlie, railway inventor, wrote to the Duke of Suther-

Campbell, George Douglas, Eighth Duke of
Argyll

2

land about the utilization of his narrow-gauge railroad system. He reported conversations with Emperor Pedro II of Brazil, noted the success of his system in America, and criticized the opposition of the India House and Sir Richard Strachey to its use in India. A note by Argyll appears on page one.

The last two pages remain of a letter from Sir Charles E. Trevelyan, Indian finance minister, 1862-1865. The letter has a watermark of

Campbell, George Douglas, Eighth Duke of
Argyll

3

1867 and probably dates from the late 1860's. Trevelyan expressed opinions on the Indian land revenue and local cesses for roads and education.

4 items added, 11-8-67. On May 23, 1863, the Duke of Argyll replied to a letter from Senator Charles Sumner of the United States and elaborated on Anglo-American and Anglo-Confederate relations, and he gave his opinion of the nature and justification of the war on the federal side.

Argyll's letter to Sumner on Feb. 11, 1865,

Campbell, George Douglas, 8th Duke of Argyll 4
is a response to charges against Britain in the
cases of the Confederate raiders Alabama and
Florida. He cited the position of President
Jefferson on privateering.

On Oct. 20, 1874, Edward Lillie Pierce,
editor of the Memoir and Letters of Charles
Sumner, inquired about Sumner's correspondence
with Argyll and his family. Hamilton Andrews
Hill, prominent Boston merchant, offered his
assistance in behalf of Pierce's research
(letter of Nov. 10, 1874).

Campbell, Sir Hugh Purves-Hume*, Seventh
Baronet

Papers, 1839-1884

London, England

XVIII-E

59 items

9-3-55

now under name:

Purves-Hume-Campbell, Hugh, Sir

Campbell, Sir Hugh Hume. Papers, 1839-84.
London, England. 59 items. Sketch

Letters written to Sir Hugh Hume Campbell and his ^{2ND} wife, Juliana Rebecca (~~Purves~~ ^{Fuller}) Hume Campbell. Lady Campbell was the author of a small book entitled Prayer, published in London in 1884. The letters and autographs come from an autograph book and are mainly replies to social invitations. Three letters by Sir Edwin Henry Landseer deal with an exhibition of paintings. Sir William Charles Ross wrote concerning sittings for a painting he was doing. Elizabeth (Rigby) Eastlake wrote, thanking Lady Campbell

Campbell, Sir Hugh Hume

2

for her influence in getting a boy into school. Letters to Lady Campbell from Sir William Stirling-Maxwell mention, his books, Ornamental Heraldry of the Sixteenth Century and Arabesques. Several of the letters are from musicians and refer to concerts they are giving. Permission to use extracts from their works was given by a number of clergymen in connection with Lady Campbell's book. Among the other correspondents are literary figures and titled persons of society.

Campbell, Sir Hugh Hume

3.

Sir Hugh Hume Campbell married twice, (a) in 1834 he married Margaret, daughter of John Spottiswoode, Esq., who died in 1839, and (b) in 1841 he married Juliana Rebecca, daughter of Lt. General Sir Joseph Fuller, G.C.H. (Sir Hugh Hume Campbell was born in 1812.) He was a member of Parliament, 1834-1847.

Campbell, James, fl. 1800.

Ledger, 1800-1807. -- 1 volume.

Berkeley County, West Virginia

Shelf location: 4-E

Merchant. -- Ledger E. (folio, 355 p.) of a general store, chiefly 1800-1803, possibly in Martinsburg, West Virginia. Includes a substantial number of entries for whiskey, brandy, and tobacco, and occasional entries for agricultural labor and iron.

Purchase, 1987.

Accessioned 3-11-87

Acc. No. 87-41

Campbell, James Lyle

Papers, 1781-1920

Gerrardstown, Va.

X-F

788 items (2 boxes)

2-26-51

GUIDE

D.S.

Campbell, James Lyle. Papers, 1781-1920. Gerardstown, . Va. 788 items.

Correspondence and legal and business papers of the Campbell and related Lyle, McKeowan, Henshaw, Burns, and Tabb families, centering around the career of James Lyle Campbell, farmer and attorney, c. 1810-1875; but also covering that of his father, James Campbell, and of his son, James W. Campbell, c. 1840-c. 1910.

The bulk of the collection consists of legal papers, receipts, bills, land deeds and indentures, wills, estate an executors' papers, and court orders and opinions. Some of the legal

Campbell, James Lyle

2

documents relate to the estate of Samuel L. Chenowith of which James W. Campbell was the executor. The wills include those of Samuel Chenowith, Zachariah Lenton, and Robert McDonald of Berkeley Co. There are papers of Philip C. and Philemon Chenowith and R. L. Campbell as well as many letters and business papers of James L. and James W. Campbell. A series of letters (1854-55) from James L. and his Daughter Emma to James W. Campbell comment on life in Berkeley Co., farming operations, politics, especially the Know-Nothing Party; and corres-

Campbell, James Lyle

3

pondence from a cousin, John S. Burns, and members of his family of Lafayette Co., Mo. (L855-66), describe farming practices and commodity prices (wheat, oats, corn, and hemp), the growing cattle operations, Kansas and the "border ruffians," railroad enthusiasm, Confederate sentiment; papers of Charles James Faulkner, Sr. and Jr. which deal with debts and with the Berkeley Co. Agricultural and Mechanical Association. Other letters include one to James L. Campbell regarding a pension claim on the ground that James Campbell, deceased, was a Revolution-

Campbell, James Lyle

4

ary soldier, and a letter from Rev. Wm. S.
Campbell of Richmond concerning Campbell genealogy.

MSS.

x

Campbell, James Lyle, ca. 1810-1875.

Ledger, 1800-1807.

1 v (355 p.).

Merchant.

A ledger of James Campbell's, probably the deceased father of James Lyle Campbell, for a general store, chiefly 1800-1803, possibly in Martinsburg, W. V. Includes a substantial number of entries for whiskey, brandy, and tobacco, and occasional entries for agricultural labor and iron.

Cataloged from accession record.
Unprocessed collection.

* lbp

Addition to James Lyle Campbell
papers, 1781-1920.

MSS.

x

Campbell, James Lyle, ca. 1810-1875.
Ledger, ... (Card 2)

1. Campbell family. 2. Merchants--
West Virginia. 3. Genre: Ledger. 4.
Merchants--Accounting. 5. West
Virginia--Commerce.

NcD

15 FEB 95

31997517 NDHYme

CAMPBELL, James MacNabb

Papers, 1892

Bombay, India

Section A

1 item

2-22-51

GUIDE

Campbell, James MacNabb. Papers, 1892. Bombay,
India. 1 item. Cab. 1

A.L.S. of James MacNabb Campbell, Indian
official and compiler of the Bombay Gazetteer
(see D.N.B.), to----- Codrington, discussing
the Skythian invasions and rule of India in
the second to the fifth centuries, A. D.

Campbell, John (1766-1840)

Papers, 1795-1814

Edinburgh, Scotland

XVIII-E

11 items

5-14-68

Campbell, John (1766-1840). Papers, 1795-1814.
Edinburgh, Scotland

John Campbell (1766-1840), Scottish philanthropist, was a founder of the Scottish Religious Tract Society and an advocate of Sunday Schools, lay preaching, Magdalene Societies, and the abolition of slavery. Originally a businessman at Edinburgh, he became minister of an independent congregation at Kingsland, London, in 1802.

Several letters addressed to Campbell during

Campbell, John (1766-1840)

2

1796-1799 concerned the plans and arrangements for taking a group of African children from Sierra Leone to Britain for education. The correspondents were William Wilberforce (whose letter of 1796 may concern the plan), Charles Grant (1746-1823), Zachary Macaulay, and Henry Thornton.

Campbell's religious work and the support of the Cameronian Presbyterians was noted on May 1, 1797.

In a letter of June 20, 1798, from Sierra

Campbell, John (1766-1840)

3

Leone, Zachary Macaulay criticized the selection of missionaries.

Thomas Babington's letters of April 26 and August 22, 1798, concerned his family.

MSS.

x

Campbell, John. *pl. 1776*

Letter, 1776, May 8, St. Croix, V.I.
1 items (4 p.).

Resident of St. Croix, Virgin
Islands.

Contains comments to Campbell's
mother in Philadelphia, Pa., about the
trading firm of Coxe and Furman owned
partly by Tench Coxe, an incursion of
maroons (fugitive slaves) on Tobago,
damage to the sugar crop on St. Croix,
physicians on the island, the danger to
commerce from British warships, and
friends and relatives in Philadelphia
and on Tobago and St. Croix.

MSS.

x

Campbell, John.

Letter, ...

(Card 2)

1. Blacks--Trinidad and Tobago. 2. Coxe and Furman (Philadelphia, Pa.). 3. Great Britain--History, Naval--18th century. 4. Maroons--Trinidad and Tobago. 5. Philadelphia (Pa.)--Commerce--Virgin Islands. 6. Physicians--Saint Croix. 7. Saint Croix--History. 8. Sugar growing--Saint Croix. 9. Trinidad and Tobago--History. 10. United States--History--Revolution, 1775-1783--Naval operations. 11. Virgin Islands of the United States--Commerce--Pennsylvania--Philadelphia. 12. Virgin Islands of the United States--History. 13. Coxe, Tench, 1755-1824.

NcD

02 JAN 90

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NDHYme

Campbell, Sir John Nicholl Robert, 2nd Bart. D. S.

Papers, 1814 (1824-1839) 1841

Carrick Buoy, Ballyshannon, County Donegal,
Ireland

XVIII-E

244 items

13 items added, 9-1-62

3 items added, 2-23-71

6-1-62

SEE SHELF LIST

Campbell, Sir John Nicholl Robert. Papers,
1814 (1824-1839) 1841. Carrick Buoy, Bally-
shannon, County Donegal, Ireland.

Sir John Nicholl Robert Campbell (1799-1870),
army officer and diplomat in the service of the
East India Company, was the son of Sir Robert
Campbell, a chairman and one of the directors of
the company. In 1828 Sir John married Grace
Elizabeth Bainbridge, daughter of Thomas Bain-
bridge of Queen Square, London. Both Sir Robert
and Sir John lived in London, but they also had
a residence, the family seat, at Carrick Buoy,

Campbell, Sir John Nicholl Robert. 2

Ballyshannon, County Donegal, Ireland. In 1817 Sir John entered the military service of the East India Company at Madras, and he became a captain of cavalry in 1826. He was created a baronet in 1823 and a Knight Commander of the Order of the Guelphs in 1836. His only son and heir was Sir Gilbert Edward Campbell of Carrick Buoy.

Sir Robert Campbell (1771-1858) married (1798) Eliza Pasley, daughter of Dr. Gilbert Pasley, Physician General at Madras. He was elected a director of the East India Company in 1817. In 1850 he was appointed a Commission-

Campbell, Sir John Nicholl Robert

3

er of the Lieutenancy for London. His creation as baronet dates from 1831. Sir Robert's position at the India House is noted in C. H. Phillips, The East India Company, 1784-1834.

The lineage of the Campbell family appears in Sir John Bernard Burke, A General and Heraldic Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage of the British Empire (London, 1832) Vol. I, pp. 202-203. Sir John had three brothers who were also in the service of the East India Company: Edward Alexander, a major of cavalry; Robert Henry Scott, civil servant; and James William Henry at Canton. Two sisters are also listed.

Campbell, Sir John Nicholl Robert

3A

Extensive genealogical and historical information about Sir John and other members of his family appears in Sir Duncan Campbell, Records of Clan Campbell in the Military Service of the Honourable East India Company 1600-1858 (London, 1925).

Biographical information about the Campbells is also available in: The House of Argyll and the Collateral Branches of the Clan Campbell from the Year 420 to the Present Time (Glasgow, 1871), pp. 202, 204; and Edward Walford, The County Families of the United Kingdom (London,

Campbell, Sir John Nicholl Robert

3B

1875), p. 163. Personal references to John and Grace Campbell appear in the correspondence with

(Continued on next card)

Campbell, Sir John Nicholl Robert.

4

his father, and two letters from Eliza Campbell provide information about various close relatives (Feb. 13, March 5, 1834).

Sir John places his employment in Persia as early as 1819 (letter of July 30, 1830). During the term of Sir John Macdonald Kinneir as envoy to Persia, 1824-1830, Campbell serves as his second assistant (enclosure with letter of Aug. 20, 1829). Just before Macdonald's death Sir Henry Willock, first assistant and former chargé d'affaires, is removed from office, and Campbell then succeeds as envoy. In 1835 Sir Henry Ellis

Campbell, Sir John Nicholl Robert.

5

supercedes Campbell who returns to England.

Campbell's career in Persia is complicated by the divided authority that he serves. He is officially the envoy of the Supreme Government in India and is appointed by the governor general in council. India pays the expenses of the mission in Persia. Ultimate authority, however, is in London at the India House, headquarters of the East India Company. Campbell has access to the India House through his father. In addition the envoy must adhere to the foreign policy of the British government. Although the interests

Campbell Sir John Nicholl Robert.

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and policies of these several institutions generally coincide, their officials may differ about what is the proper implementation of policy by a diplomat in a distant country. The complexity of these relationships is illustrated in this collection during the controversies surrounding Campbell's appointment and later replacement by Ellis. These problems are also apparent in the question of whether the mission should be accredited to the crown or to the company. From 1824 to 1835 the East India Company has charge of the mission in Persia. Before and

Campbell, Sir John Nicholl Robert. 7

after these dates the British Foreign Office has this responsibility.

Diplomatic relations with Persia also receive considerable attention in these papers. The successive terms of Sir Henry Willock, Sir John Macdonald Kinneir, Sir John Campbell, Sir Henry Ellis, and Sir John McNeill are represented. While Macdonald and Campbell are at Tehran, relations with the Persian government are good, and British military officers participate in the command and training of the armies of the Shah and of Abbas Mirza, the heir apparent. This favored position deteriorates by the time

Campbell, Sir John Nicholl Robert.

8

Campbell leaves, and relations are broken off temporarily during McNeill's residency. The British envoys are concerned with encouraging a stable Persian government that can withstand Russia. Russian expansion west of the Caspian Sea is one of Campbell's concerns. A more immediate problem is the maintenance of English influence in Tehran, and Campbell works to prevent Russian officers from supplanting the British as military assistants to the Persian army. The English consider Persia a buffer state between Russia and India.

Some of the same problems that are illustra-

Campbell. Sir John Nicholl Robert.

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ted by this collection are also found in the career of Sir Harford Jones (later Brydges) as British resident at Baghdad, Turkey. Jones also had access to the India House through James Willis, a friend there. See the James Willis Papers, 1799-1804. The Francis Rawdon Chesney Papers have a long analysis (104 pp.) of Persia and British-Persian relations that dates ca. 1831-1833.

In 1823-1824 the British government transfers the responsibility for diplomatic relations with Persia from London to the Supreme Government in

Campbell, Sir John Nicholl Robert. 10

India. At this time Sir Henry Willock is chargé d'affaires at Tehran. The Persian government sternly resists this change, and in April, 1824, Willock reports in detail his conversations with Persian officials since late 1823. His letters are addressed to George Canning, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and to Francis Nathaniel Conyngham, Under Secretary. In 1824 the Indian authorities appoint Sir John Macdonald Kinneir as envoy to Persia (he is generally addressed as Macdonald in these papers). On May 14, 1824, George Swinton, Chief Secretary, Polit-

Campbell, Sir John Nicholl Robert.

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ical Department, Supreme Government of India, advises Macdonald of the Persian refusal to accept a mission from the East India Company, and he tells the envoy to halt his journey at Bombay pending further orders. In a long letter Macdonald analyzes the relations of Persia with London and India. He argues that the Indian authorities are the proper ones for dealing with Persia, an especially important matter now because of Russian designs on that country (June 17). On Dec. 11 Macdonald notes that Prince Abbas Mirza will accept the new mission, and he

Campbell, Sir John Nicholl Robert.

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contends that the time is right for the company to press its case and to restore its prestige. Because of the Russian threat, Persia and Britain need their alliance. The Shah does finally accept the new arrangements.

The problem of the status of the company's envoys appears in the correspondence of 1827-1829. In 1828 Sir John Campbell notes the lessened prestige of the mission when he summarizes events since Macdonald's arrival in Persia (12 pp.). Campbell also lists and discusses various expenditures that have been incurred by the

Campbell, Sir John Nicholl Robert. 13

envoy (19 pp., ca. 1827). On Oct. 31, 1829, Campbell cites reasons for believing that Macdonald is accredited by the crown, though still the company's envoy. Sir John encloses a letter from Lady Macdonald in which she reports questions that were raised in the Russian capital about her husband's diplomatic status. On Feb. 8, 1828, Campbell writes from St. Petersburg about his talks with Russian officials. The subject of these conversations are negotiations to end the Russo-Persian War and Macdonald's assistance with them at the request of Russian

Campbell, Sir John Nicholl Robert.

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Field Marshal Ivan Paskevitch. On Nov. 27, 1829 Sir John reports to Lord Ellenborough, President of the Board of Control, about the bad state of Persia after the war, Macdonald's efforts to prevent a Persian attack on Turkey, and Russian attempts to draw the Shah into a military expedition against the region east of the Caspian Sea. In several letters of August and September, 1829, he discusses the bad opinion that he and Macdonald have of Sir Henry Willock, who is the first assistant in the mission. Macdonald wants to retire in 1831 if someone other than Willock will

succeed him as envoy.

The correspondence for 1830 is extensive, but a large part of it concerns the struggle between Willock and Campbell to succeed Macdonald. The envoy is seriously ill during the winter and spring and dies in June, but before his death he has Willock removed from office. Macdonald also advises that the mission needs only one assistant, and the Indian government complies. The attempt to oust Willock is complicated by the fact that he has influential friends in India, notably George Swinton. Campbell assumes

charge of the mission and is eventually confirmed as envoy, but Willock stays in Persia until after this news arrives. Willock's brother, George, is also involved. Authority for appointment of the envoy rests with the governor general in council. When Governor General Lord William Cavendish Bentinck reports to the India House his appointment of Campbell, he states his decision in terms that displease his superiors. The authorities at the India House draw up an instruction for the governor general concerning his responsibilities in appointing the Persian

Campbell, Sir John Nicholl Robert. 17

envoy. Sir Robert Campbell reports in precise detail on the procedure for drafting this instruction, and he sends copies of the several drafts as they are approved and altered by the various officials and committees at the India House (July 21, 1831; Oct. 24, Sept. 10, and Dec. 15, 1832). These papers provide detailed information about the procedure in drafting, altering, and approving dispatches at the India House.

Campbell succeeds as envoy, and Sir John McNeill becomes his assistant. McNeill, a surgeon

Campbell, Sir John Nicholl Robert. 18

of the Bengal establishment, has served in Persia since 1824. In 1836 he becomes envoy and minister plenipotentiary to Persia. At the same time as Macdonald's death, the British also lose Major Hart, the experienced and influential commandant of their troops in Persia. The English commandant is responsible for military advice and assistance to the Shah and to Prince Abbas Mirza, and Hart has commanded the Prince's army. Sir John laments the losses of Macdonald and Hart whose services he praises. He appoints Benjamin B. Shee, Hart's adjutant, as his tem-

porary successor, but he does not think him suitable for permanent commandant (Shee is appointed commander of the British detachment in 1836). Sir John fears Russian designs to replace Hart and his officers with their military personnel, and he assures Abbas Mirza that the British will help drill his troops (June 24, Nov. 30, 1830). He has problems about the extent to which the British troops will aid the Persians in the field and about how much the Shah should contribute to their payment (see letters of March 12, June 30, July 16, 30, Oct.

Campbell, Sir John Nicholl Robert.

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3, 30, Nov. 27, 30, and others). At this time the Prince is engaged in defending his claim to the throne and is assembling his badly equipped troops (Sept. 8, Nov. 4, 8, 27).

Late in 1830 Sir John is not yet confirmed as envoy, and he notes the embarrassment caused him by this delay and by his lack of royal credentials (Oct. 3, enclosed with letter of Oct. 30; Sept. 5; and two letters of Dec. 29). Both Governor General Bentinck and Sir John Malcolm, Governor of Bombay, believe that the crown should appoint the envoy to Persia (enclosure with

Campbell, Sir John Nicholl Robert. 21

letter of Dec. 29, Bentinck to Malcolm). At a time when Russia poses a threat to Persia, it is important, argues Bentinck, that the envoy be known to act under royal orders. On July 21 Campbell remarks that the Persians usually ignore the connection between the mission and the East India Company. He observes also that cases of emergency will occasionally necessitate the envoy to exercise his own judgment and thereby to place himself between the company's orders and the wishes of the Persian government (July 30). Sir John recognizes the danger of Russian

subversion of Persia, but he considers chimerical any idea that Russia would invade India (letter of Nov. 4, addressed to Sir Robert Gordon, envoy at Constantinople). Turkish-Persian relations, despite a common problem with Russia, are not always amicable, and Robert Taylor, English diplomat at Baghdad, reports a quarrel over treatment of Persians within the pashalik. Taylor insists that British policy should prevent the Turks and Persians from encroaching upon each other, for any territory taken by Persia would be future gain for Russia (Oct. 12).

Letters for 1831 are few but good. On Feb. 27 Campbell reports on the strength of Abbas Mirza's political position. At this time the Prince is involved with a military expedition against Khorasan, and the relation of the British military detachment to this campaign is a delicate question. The English government has ordered strict neutrality, and Sir John does not allow the troops to engage in actual hostilities. However, he insists that the power of Abbas Mirza must be upheld in Persia. Support of the Prince and opposition to Russian

Campbell, Sir John Nicholl Robert.

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influence in Persia are firm British policies. For a time Campbell is concerned about a possible alliance of Russia and Persia against Khorasan and Khiva. The Prince's assault against them destroys the Moslem coalition that was formed during recent warfare (Feb. 27 and enclosure; March 16). Despite the rumors of Russo-Persian cohesion, Sir John believes that the Shah and Prince have no intention of injuring the alliance with England (Aug. 30). In late 1830 Abbas Mirza explains his proposed campaign against Khorasan that later results in a Persian triumph

Campbell, Sir John Nicholl Robert.

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(enclosure with letter of Nov. 26, 1830).

Among the papers for 1832 and 1833 is a summary of Campbell's problems since becoming envoy (enclosure No. 10 with letter of Sept. 10, 1832; another document on the same subject is dated 1835). Shortly after Macdonald's death Campbell had to resist an attempt by the Prince to assume command of the British troops. Certain agreements were made before the troops were allowed to accompany the Prince on an expedition against one of his rivals. In 1832 Benjamin Shee, successor to Hart as commander of the Bri-

Campbell, Sir John Nicholl Robert.

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tish detachment, negotiates with Abbas Mirza and promises him a loan. Shee views this action as necessary to fend off Russian aid (Jan. 31, Feb. 1, 1832). This unauthorized engagement, embarrasses Campbell who has to repudiate it (enclosure No. 10 with letter of Sept. 10, 1832; Feb. 27, 1832). A long document of Feb. 3, 1832, (36 pp) is an account by _____ Borowski who is associated closely with Benjamin Shee and the British detachment in Khorasan. This account reports about Abbas Mirza's campaign there, Shee's negotiations with the Prince that Campbell later

Campbell, Sir John Nicholl Robert.

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repudiates, and the events in Khorasan from Dec. 3, 1831, to Feb. 3, 1832. Attached are copies of letters from Meerza Baba, physician to the Shah who also happens to be in British pay. Campbell describes his connection with Borowski and Meerza Baba in Memorandum No. 8 (1835). Borowski is noted in Sir Percy Sykes, A History of Persia, as a Polish officer named Berovski (Vol. II, p. 325). Borowski's account notes a Russian reference to him as a Polish rebel. On May 15 Sir Robert Campbell reminds his son to report fully to the Indian government, especially about

pecuniary matters, and that he should report on political events to the Secret Committee at the India House. Sir Robert also gives his reaction to the Reform Bill and to the ministerial changes that precede its passage. On June 8, 1833, however, he advises Sir John to have as little as possible to do with the Secret Committee. At present it is composed of the chairman, deputy chairman, and the senior member of the court, and the first two consider the Persian mission useless. On October 11 he advises his son that a special embassy may be sent to Persia from London.

In 1834 various charges are brought against Sir John's official conduct. These complaints originate in Persia and the antagonists include the Shah's minister of foreign affairs. Sir Robert wields his influence and corresponds with a number of high officials in London. Their response is favorable, and Sir John appears exonerated. However, he loses his post in Persia when Sir Henry Ellis is sent there with a royal embassy in 1835. The correspondence of the Campbells in 1834-1835 is primarily concerned with these problems. A miscellaneous item is

Campbell, Sir John Nicholl Robert.

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from William Eliot, an Englishman in Turkey who reports on his tracing of the route of the famous Retreat of the Ten Thousand in 401-400 B. C. He also claims to be the discoverer of the Euphrates route, a feat attributed to Francis Rawdon Chesney (Dec. 16, 1834).

Three memoranda of 1835 (numbered 3, 5, and 8) are detailed reports on Persia. They are unsigned, but Campbell is probably the author. Two memoranda are addressed to Sir Henry Ellis, and the third probably is also. In Memorandum No. 3 (2 pp.) the writer summarizes Russian in-

Campbell, Sir John Nicholl Robert.

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tentions and actions toward the territory east of the Caspian Sea. He thinks that Russia will eventually conquer it, but natural obstacles and the defence of the Uzbeks will make the task difficult. The same subject is also included in Memorandum No. 5 (14½ pp.) in which the writer analyzes military and political conditions in Persia and its relations with Russia and Britain. He regards Afghanistan as a potential buffer state for India but considers Persia preferable. Persia, contends the author, cannot ultimately be kept independent of Russia; there-

fore, Britain should strengthen her position in southern Persia and in the Persian Gulf. Memorandum No. 8 is a list with comments about persons in Persia who are in the employ of the British secret service. The writer stresses the importance of keeping some member of the mission's staff at Tabriz because of its strategic importance. In the summer of 1835 Campbell sends W. H. Wyburd, a lieutenant of the Indian navy, to Khorasan, Khiva, and other territory east of the Caspian Sea. Information about this region is limited, and Russian expansion is on

its frontiers. A copy of Campbell's instructions to Wyburd is dated June 8, 1835. In Sir John's letter of June 18 and those attached to it he explains Wyburd's task and his qualifications for the trip.

B. D. W. Macdonald of the Bengal cavalry is the author of a long memorandum (64 pp.) that is dated in 1835. He records the events in Persia from the death of Fath Ali Shah in 1834 until February, 1835, after the accession to the throne of Mohammed Shah. Macdonald mentions in his conclusion that he was in Tehran in January,

1835, so he must have observed some, if not most, of the events that he describes. Campbell and the Russian envoy assist Mohammed Shah, and Sir Henry Bethune commands troops on the march to Tehran. Macdonald may well have participated in these military operations. He gives a detailed account of the political developments and of the military campaign that culminate in the Shah's triumphal entry into Tehran and the establishment of his government. Macdonald reports the Russian and British efforts in the Shah's behalf, and he especially praises Campbell's work.

There are twenty-six letters from Francis Farrant to Sir John Campbell, May 4, 1835-Aug. 4, 1838. They comprise most of the items after 1835. Farrant is a lieutenant in the Third Bombay Light Cavalry and is promoted to major in 1837 (Asiatic Review, New Series, Vol. XXIII, Part 2, p. 329). On Dec. 12, 1837, Farrant writes that he has been appointed second in command of the British detachment in Persia. In 1835 his duty is the training of cavalry for the Shah. Farrant's letters are full of comment about his military duties, British civil and

Campbell, Sir John Nicholl Robert.

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military officials, the Persian rulers and ministers, and the political and military situation in Persia. His comments about Sir Henry Ellis are generally uncomplimentary. Farrant records the strained relations between Britain and Persia after 1835, and in 1837-1838 he reports on the Shah's expedition against Herat, Afghanistan. In the spring of 1838 he is in the Shah's camp before Herat.

For November, 1838, there is a review and criticism of British-Persian relations by Sir Henry Willock (8 pp.). This copy has marginal

comments by Sir John Campbell.

A series of letters to Campbell from British agents in the Persian Gulf dates from 1827 to 1835, mostly 1832-1835. The principal correspondents are D. A. Blane, Resident at Bushire, and Capt. S. Hennell* of the Bushire residency (dates may be found on the autograph cards). A few letters are from E. Stanners (1827), Resident in the Persian Gulf, and T. Mackenzie, unidentified. These officials report news from southern Persia and the Persian Gulf where their posts are on the route of communication between Europe and

* Samuel Hennell

Campbell, Sir John Nicholl Robert. 38

India. There are occasional remarks about transportation problems and Francis Chesney's proposals on the route via Baghdad (as in June, 1834). Hennell visits the island of Karak northwest of Bushire, and he reports in detail about its present condition and its potential for a military base (letter of May 19, 1831, addressed to Charles Norris, Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government). The British occupy Karak several years later. A number of letters are addressed from Blane and Hennell to Norris.

There are several letters of 1830-1835 between

Campbell and James Brant, Vice Consul at Trebizond on the Turkish coast of the Black Sea.

Brant is interested in drawing Persian trade through this port. On Nov. 5, 1830, Campbell analyzes the commercial potential of various products. On June 25, 1835, Brant notes obstacles to Chesney's plan to navigate the Euphrates.

In 1838 Britain and Persia break off diplomatic relations. The Shah sends an emissary, Hussein Khan, to London in order to remonstrate against the position taken by Sir John McNeill, English envoy at Tehran. Khan has conversations

with Lord Palmerston, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. A document of 1839 (17 $\frac{1}{3}$ pp.), "Part 2nd Continuation of Hussein Khan's Statement," records details of these negotiations with Palmerston. Khan lists the points in Palmerston's position and replies to them. Included are the nine demands that the foreign secretary formally presents the Persians and Khan's remarks about them. Diplomatic relations are resumed in 1841 when McNeill returns to his post.

On Nov. 20, 1841, William Joseph Eastwick, later a member of the Council of India, discus-

Campbell, Sir John Nicholl Robert.

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ses the personal problems of Charles Masson, author of various works on Afghanistan and its antiquities. Eastwick sends Campbell a copy of Ariana Antiqua, An Account of the Antiques and Coins of Afghanistan (1841) by Horace H. Wilson. This book has an introduction by Masson.

A useful volume about Persia is Sir Percy Sykes, A History of Persia (London, 1930), Vol. II. Information about the lesser diplomatic officials and the military officers is scarce. Sykes mentions some of them. The Asiatic Journal reports promotions and movements of officials in

India and its service dependency of Persia. Farrant and others are listed, for example, in 1837 (Vol. XXIII, Part 2, p. 329). The Journal also has contemporary news accounts about Persia and the Persian Gulf. Asian news generally appears in Part II of each volume.

Several documents in Persian are filed at the end of the collection & in Picture Cab.II-Dr.1.

There are translations of several communications from the Persian rulers and the foreign minister. The letters of June, 1830, relate to Macdonald's death, and a decree from Mohammed

Campbell, Sir John Nicholl Robert.

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Shah (July, 1835) is a compliment to Campbell.

There are letters from Sir John and/or Sir Robert Campbell to the following persons (see Autograph File for dates): Abbas Mirza; James Brant; William Blunt; Lord William Cavendish Bentinck; Sir Henry Ellis; Sir Robert Grant; Edward Law, First Earl of Ellenborough; Sir John Macdonald Kinneir; Sir John Malcolm; Sir John McNeill; George Swinton; George Willock; Sir Henry Willock; W. H. Wyburd; William Harry Vane, Third Duke of Cleveland. There are letters from many of these persons to the Campbells.

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Other recipients of correspondence are: Peter Auber from Lord William Bentinck and from Thomas Hyde Villiers; William Pitt Amherst, Earl Amherst of Arracan, from Sir Henry Willock; Prince Nicolas Dolgorouki from Ivan F. Paskevitch, Count of Erivan; Sir Henry Ellis from Edward Law, First Earl of Ellenborough; Thomas Babington Macaulay, Baron Macaulay, from Peter Auber; Sir John Malcolm from Lord William Bentinck and vice versa; William Lamb, Second Viscount Melbourne, from William Harry Vane, Third Duke of Cleveland, and vice versa; Sir John Macdonald Kinneir, from

Campbell, Sir John Nicholl Robert.

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George Swinton, and vice versa; Mountstuart Elphinstone from Sir Henry Willock; George Swinton from Sir Henry Willock; and Benjamin B. Shee from Joseph Wolff.

The Autograph File contains entries for letters from the correspondents in this collection. It has the complete list of items from each person with the dates for each letter.

Grace Campbell, wife of Sir John, assisted him with correspondence, and copies of dispatches are sometimes in her handwriting. In some respects their handwriting is quite similar. Two

Campbell, Sir John Nicholl Robert.

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letters in this collection from Mrs. Campbell may be used to differentiate her writing from that of her husband.

13 items added, 9-1-62. These manuscripts supplement documents in this collection and generally conform to the same subjects.

An exception, however, is a letter of 1824 to Robert Campbell. The twenty-four directors of the East India Company annually approve a list, the House List, of persons whom they recommend as new directors. The proprietors of the company then elect the directors. Between

Campbell, Sir John Nicholl Robert

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1784 and 1824 no attempts were successful in electing persons other than the nominees of the directors. (C. H. Philips, East India Company, 1784-1824, p. 4). On April 2, 1824, a Dr. Macqueen, one of the proprietors, complains about the procedure of electing directors, and also states that Douglas Kinnaird and others in the Court of Proprietors may oppose the House List in the near future. Dr. Macqueen is apparently Malcolm Macqueen, who is listed among licentiates of the Royal College of Physicians (The British Imperial Calendar for the Year of Our Lord 1822, p. 267).

A letter from James Brant, British vice consul at Trebizond, Turkey, to Lord Palmerston, is dated May 21, 1831. Brant discusses tariff discrimination against British trade to Persia via Turkey, attempts to rectify this situation, and the advantages of trade by this route.

On June 16, 1831, Sir John Campbell writes to Sir John Malcolm. Campbell discusses his hope that nothing will be done to discourage steam navigation between India and England, the necessity of future non-involvement of the Bushire residency in south Persian politics,

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and the activities of Prince Abbas Mirza in southern Persia. Another document contains scattered extracts from Campbell's journal from April 7, 1831, to October 11, 1833. These extracts refer to the Prince's plans for a campaign against Herat, Afghanistan.

On December 4, 1833, Lord Palmerston, Foreign Secretary, writes to James Baillie Fraser, author and traveller. Baillie is to carry dispatches to Persia, and Palmerston details instructions about the information that he wants Fraser to acquire about Persia, Baghdad, and Russo-Persian relations.

Another document (ca. 1834; 18 pp.) is a copy of the charges that Mirza Abul Hassan Khan, Persian foreign minister, has made against Sir John Campbell. These charges were sent to Lord Palmerston. A manuscript of 1835 is the appendix to Sir John's refutation of Hassan Khan's charges. It contains extracts from Campbell's journal (May 17, 1833-June 26, 1834), extracts from letters of Sir John Macdonald Kinneir to George Swinton and to Lord William Bentinck (1827-1829), an extract from a minute of Bentinck (1829), and a copy of a letter from the Kaim Mukaum to Robert Campbell (n. d.).

Henry Willock's removal is noted in these extracts.

On February 26, 1835, Sir Henry Ellis writes to Sir John about the transfer of the mission from the company to the crown, the appointment of Ellis and McNeill, Campbell's work in Persia, and Ellis's plans to assume control of the mission.

Several documents of 1838-1839 are critical of British policy toward Persia and Afghanistan. Sir Henry Willock writes to Lord Palmerston and argues for the conciliation of Persia and the

abandonment of interference with the present regime in Afghanistan (Dec. 1. 1838; Feb. 11, 1839). He also discusses Russian policy toward central Asia. An unsigned document of August 3, 1839, has a severe denunciation of the British position in the diplomatic quarrel with Persia. The writer has examined the statements of Hussein Khan, Persian envoy recently in England, and of Lord Palmerston.

See also J. B. Kelly, Britain and the Persian Gulf 1795-1880 (Oxford, 1968)

Campbell, Sir John Nicholl Robert

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Part of Campbell's papers are in the India Office Library: MSS. Eur. D. 556.

3 items added, 2-23-71. On Feb. 3, 1823, Henry Willock wrote to Sir Robert Campbell requesting continued employment in Persia. An enclosure contains recommendations of his work from the envoys whom he had served.

An account of some mission expenses is for the year ending June 10, 1831.

In addition to the Sir John N. R. Campbell Papers at the India Office (noted above), there

Campbell, Sir John Nicholl Robert

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is a third set that belongs to Mr. Edward K. Faridany of White House Farm, Colemans Hatch, East Sussex, England. His collection, consisting of ca. 2000 pages, dates from ca. 1828 to ca. 1842. It includes most of Sir John Campbell's diary for 1835 and also some letters written to him from Persia after he left there. All three collections fit into each other.

F:481

C

Campbell, Robert

Account Book, 1779-1781

Beaufort, South Carolina

200 pp.

Vellum

16 x 37 cm

(Account book of British officer.)

4/7/38

Campbell, Robert (card 2)

Ledger kept by Lieutenant Robert Campbell for income and expenses of members of his regiment in the British Army during the American Revolution. The unit was the 2nd Battalion, 71st Highlanders, or Fraser's Highlanders that was operating in the Carolinas and Georgia.

Campbell, Thomas

Papers. 1824-1826.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Section A

2 pieces

GUIDE added 2-3-44 21 "

GUIDE added 2-16-44 3 "

JUL 29 1941

CAMPBELL, Thomas. Papers. 1824-1826. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Sketch. 26 pieces .

Campbell was apparently a merchant and business man of Philadelphia. The first item is a partnership agreement by which Campbell was to furnish the capital and buy the goods for Joseph P. Brown and John M. Shirley who were to operate a store in Russellville, Kentucky. The other item concerns debts of the firm of I. and F. Gorin and requests Campbell to make the best possible arrangements with the creditors.

On Feb. 3, 1944, twenty-one items were add-

Campbell, Thomas

-2-

ed to this collection. Included are several letters bearing on the settlement of the indebtedness of the Gorin firm. These papers also introduce the firm of John Gill, Jr., & Co. which was one of the creditors of the Gorin firm. Most of the papers bear on the former company and concern the collection of debts, the purchase and shipment of supplies (esp. tobacco; see letter of Feb. 18, 1822), and requests for various errands to be done or purchases to be made for friends of the owners. Although it is evident that there was some business relation between Gill on the one hand

Campbell, Thomas

-3-

and Campbell and Shirley on the other, its exact nature is never made clear.

NOTE: Although this addition was accessioned as "John Gill, Jr., & Co." and is far more concerned with this firm than with that of Campbell, still the collection has been allowed to stand under the name of Campbell in the "Guide" for the sake of convenience.

On Feb. 16, 1944, three additional items, accessioned as "John Gill", were added to this collection for reasons noted above. The papers all concern the proper form for some legal documents.

NUCMC

Campbell, Thomas (1777-1844)

Papers, 1825 - ca. 1838

London, England

18-E

4 items

4-26-84

Campbell, Thomas (1777-1844). Papers. London, England

Thomas Campbell (1777-1844) was a noted British poet.

Campbell's letter of Aug. 28, 1825, to Guglielmo Pepe, Italian patriot and general, concerned: their friendship and joy that the news of Pepe's death was untrue; difficulty with Campbell's son Thomas; the effort to establish the University of London; and happiness at Pisa's liberation. Another letter to

Campbell, Thomas (1777-1844)

2

Pepe dates sometime during 1822-1829 when Campbell was living at No. 10 Upper Seymour St. from where the letter was addressed. Campbell advises Pepe about suitable places near London for his summer residence.

Campbell's letter of ca. 1838 is about dinner and social arrangements with several relatives. The letter is undated, but reference to his address at Lincoln's Inn Fields dates it during 1837-1841. A nephew was newly married early in 1838, and reference in the letter to a nephew

Campbell, Thomas (1777-1844)

3

and his bride indicates that the letter dates ca. 1838.

Campbell was visiting R. Arkwright at Stoke near Bakewell, Derbyshire, when he requested that a copy of the last edition of his poems be sent there. The letter is dated only Oct. 6. Campbell's host was Robert Arkwright who was listed for Stoke Hall in Paterson's Roads (London, 1822), p. 509.

Campbell, Zoé Jane

D.S.

Papers, 1855-1898

New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana

Cab. ~~102~~ 78

152 items

11-3-54

GUIDE

Campbell, Zoé Jane. Papers, 1855-1898. New
Orleans, La. 152 items. Sketch

Letters written chiefly to Zoé Jane Campbell from her uncle John Campbell in New York City; from her cousin Charles Moorhead in Brooklyn, New York, Washington, D. C., Brownsville, Texas, and Matamoros and San Luis Potosi, Mexico; from her cousin James Campbell in New York City; from her brother William Lambert Campbell in a military camp near Williamsburg, Va., and in the U. S. Military Prison at Elmira, N.Y.; from her brother James St. Owen Campbell in a camp at Cabala and Mobile, Ala., and at Clinton

Campbell, Zoé Jane.

2

La., and in the U. S. Military Prison at Belleville, La.; and from her brother Henry Robert Herring Campbell in camp at Mobile, Ala. The letters are mainly concerned with Confederate Army matters - troop movements, immorality among soldiers, officers and complaints concerning them, soldiers' pay, and health conditions in the army - with considerable information being included on the U. S. Military Prison at Elmira N.Y. and on the U. S. Military Prison at Belleville, La. Much material is given on social life and customs in N.Y. and Washington, D.C.,

Campbell, Zoé Jane

3

and on the internal disorders in northern Mexico, around Matamoros and San Luis Potosi, in the late 1850's.

NUCMC

Campbell Family

Papers, 1731-1969

Abingdon, Washington Co., Va.

6 - A & B

8,038 items & 37 vols.

10-4-40 SEE SHELF LIST

2 items added, 5-27-49

Recataloged, 12-13-74

1 item added, 10-28-52

1 item added, 5-14-57

1 item added, 8-20-57

1 item added, 5-14-58

Reported to NUCMC as
David Campbell Papers

Campbell Family

(See Inventory File
for Box List)

2

Papers, 1731-1969

Abingdon, Washington Co., Va.

6 - A & B

1 item added, 8-18-60

1 item added, 3-21-63

288 items added, 7-10-73

SEE SHELF LIST

N.B.: There are 18 reels of positive micro-film of the Campbell Family Papers at Duke for the years 1774 to 1866 at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in Madison. They are listed in the Union List of Microfilms, Supplement, 1949-1952.

There is also a positive copy of this film in poor condition at the Tennessee State Lib. A negative copy in the Joint University Libs. in Nashville is evidently the original of the positive films at the Tennessee State Lib. and at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

On 5-14-73, the name of the David Campbell Papers was changed to the Campbell Family Papers. This was done because the collection contains items relating to other Campbell family members, such as William Bowen Campbell, and to related families, such as the Kelleys, Montgomerys, Owens, and Newnans.

A dissertation at Duke University entitled, The Political Career of Governor David Campbell of Virginia, was completed by Norma Anne (Taylor) Mitchell in 1967.

Campbell Family. Papers. Abingdon, Virginia

Few collections of manuscript materials reflect the history of a period with greater thoroughness than these papers which center around the lives of Governor David Campbell (1779-1859) of Virginia and Governor William Bowen Campbell (1807-1867) of Tennessee. The part played by Governor David Campbell is of far greater significance than that played by William Bowen Campbell. In fact, Governor David Campbell, born in 1779 and a child of the reform spirit of the American Revolution, towers over all of the individuals

Campbell Family

2

who figure in this collection. It was he who saw the value of saving papers and letters, and it was he who continued his formal, but brief, education until he was one of the best read men of his day. Thomas Jefferson was his ideal, and as a comparatively young man he and his wife spent a week at Monticello; in times of political upheaval he frequently recalled the philosophy which he learned from Jefferson at that time. David Campbell, who lived at Abingdon, Virginia had no children but he directed the education of his younger brothers particularly that of John and James Campbell as well as the nephews

and nieces of his wife among whom William B. Campbell and his sister Virginia Tabitha Jane Campbell were of the most importance. It is in his letters to these few people that David Campbell's character is best revealed.

Aside from the personal angle, this collection is of remarkable value in relation to various phases of political and social history of the United States during the first half of the nineteenth century. Intimate details of politics and of four wars, from the Revolution to the Civil War, are included. Fresh and abundant information may also be found on religion,

Campbell Family

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education, household economy, methods of travel, slavery, secession, banking, the commission business, the settlement of the old South West, legal practice, and general mercantile pursuits.

David Campbell (Aug. 7, 1779-March 19, 1859) was born in Washington County, Virginia, the oldest son of John Campbell and Elizabeth (McDonald) Campbell, who were early pioneers in Southwestern Virginia. John Campbell, who died Dec. 17, 1825, the father of David, served as clerk of the court in Washington Co. from 1779 to 1815. Needless to say, the family were all

Campbell Family

4a

Whigs during the Revolutionary War. David
Campbell's formal education was obtained

(continued on next card)

CAMPBELL, FAMILYSketch[5]

from country schools chiefly patronized by his father. At the age of sixteen, he was placed in the county court clerk's office where, in addition to learning the business of the office, he spent much time reading history and elementary works on law. Before he was twenty-one, he went to Tennessee intending to practice law, but instead married Maria Hamilton Campbell, the daughter of Colonel David Campbell of Campbell's Station, Tenn., Still not twenty-one, he returned to Abingdon at his fathers request and took entire charge of the clerk's office where he remained until July, 1812.

Campbell Family

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When war was declared against Great Britain in 1812, David Campbell accepted the appointment of Major in the 12th Regiment of Infantry and immediately joined the regiment under Col. Thomas Parker at Winchester, Va. and marched to the Niagara frontier. In Mar., 1813, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the 20th Regiment under Colonel Thomas Mann Randolph, and served in the campaign of 1813 on the St. Lawrence. Due to quarrels among the officers and general inefficiency of the military organization, Campbell resigned and served in the campaign of 1814 by recruiting for the Virginia State Militia

The collection contains many letters relative to the war of 1812, including many from General Thomas Parker, Isaac A. Coles and a few from Thomas Mann Randolph. Correspondence of this period is filled with comments on courts-martial, inefficiency, lack of patriotism, and promotion of young officers over older ones.

At the end of the War of 1812, David Campbell returned to the county clerk's office in Abingdon. In 1816, he was appointed colonel of the cavalry including all the militia west of the Blue Ridge mountains. In 1834 he was elected Major General of the 5th Division of the State Militia, an

CAMPBELL FAMILY

Sketch [8]

office which he held until his death. He served as a member of the Virginia Assembly from 1820 until 1824. (See: Johnston, F., Memorials of Old Virginia Clerks, Lynchburg, Virginia, p.392.) In 1837, he was elected governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia. During his term, (1837-1840), in addition to prompt action regarding the banks during the panic of 1837, Governor Campbell gave much time and attention to the common schools and sponsored the establishment of Virginia Military Institute and the State Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind. The remainder of his life was spent in

retirement at his home "Montcalm", on the outskirts of Abingdon. During the greater part of his mature life, David Campbell served as a school commissioner, a trustee of an academy and of Emory and Henry College. He was also a justice of the peace in his later years. Apparently during the 1820's and probably earlier Campbell operated a mercantile establishment in Abingdon; he made occasional trips to Philadelphia for the purchase of goods. He was a wealthy man for the period in which he lived.

It is impossible to do justice to the value of David Campbell's papers in a brief survey. He

was an observant man, who, when away from home, as he frequently was, wrote long accounts of the people and country which he saw.

David Campbell wrote many letters to his wife and brothers when serving in the War of 1812, and in the Virginia Assembly, when on trips to Baltimore and Tenn., and during the first year of his term as governor. During 1822-23 Campbell's letters contained many references to Winfield Scott and Thomas Mann Randolph. Beginning about 1830 and continuing almost to his death, he wrote regularly to his nieces, especially Virginia Tabitha Jane Campbell and

to his nephew, William Bowen Campbell. In these letters he revealed interest in political events, interest in the bank and sub-treasury of the Jackson-Van Buren era, disapproval of abolitionists, Southern demagogues and nullification, disapproval of emotion in religion, concern for the plight of the free Negro, interest in historical works and in literature, and an interest in government lands and bounty lands as well as many other problems of the period in which he lived. David Campbell was an omnivorous reader and often gave virtual reviews of his readings

CAMPBELL, FAMILY

Sketch [12]

when writing to his brothers, nieces, and nephews. He was a philosopher and a practical business man; his interpretations of contemporary events were often uncanny in their accuracy.

In addition to Governor David Campbell's regular correspondence with members of his family his correspondence includes many letters from prominent people in the United States. Among such letters are; (1) Several from Andrew Jackson who was on one or two occasions, a visitor in Campbell's home; (2) Many letters from members of Congress who reported political news to Campbell, some of whom

CAMPBELL FAMILY

Sketch [13]

were Benjamin Estill, George W. Hopkins, John M. Patton and Charles Clement Johnston (d. June 17, 1832 after a brief career in Congress -- brother of Joseph E. Johnston); (3) More than 100 letters from William Cabell Rives who apparently helped sponsor Campbell's election as governor by the Virginia Assembly in 1837; (4) Several letters from William Campbell Preston; (5) Numerous instances of letters from important people as Timothy Pickering, Benjamin Rush, William Blount, Hugh Lawson White, Thomas Jefferson, Archibald Roane, and Martin VanBuren;

CAMPBELL FAMILY

Sketch [14]

(5) Several letters from Lyman C. Draper who received extensive aid from David Campbell in uncovering material for his work on King's Mountain. Campbell not only used his own family papers but made inquiries and secured papers from people to whom Draper did not have access. Campbell also helped J.G.M. Ramsey some and received two or three letters from William Henry Foote requesting information for his sketches of Virginia or North Carolina. Campbell usually kept notes on points which he worked out for these historians. In fact, his papers include much material on the Battle of King's Mountain

In addition to his notes on King's Mountain, Governor Campbell, realizing that much information concerning the period of his early life might be lost, investigated the history of the Methodist Church in the vicinity of Abingdon, wrote sketches of the early history of Abingdon, and accounts of early ministers and early school teachers of the area as well as accounts of his own career. Campbell began saving letters and papers, which he considered valuable for posterity, by the time he was fifteen years of age.

David Campbell also had a keen interest in the religious dogma of his era. There are many

CAMPBELL. FAMILY

Sketch [16]

letters from Johnston Taylor of Philadelphia to Campbell during the early 1800's usually on Swedenborgianism. Campbell wrote many letters to Rev. James P. Carrell of Russell county Virginia in 1849-50 relating to the origin of the Methodist Church around Abingdon and on religious dogma; Campbell, realizing that the letters might be of value, obtained them after Carrell's death. David Campbell's philosophical approach to questions of religious import marked him as a deist. He was, in fact, an excellent example of the eighteenth century philosopher. Although he could not be called vain, he was

aware that his career was of some importance. On the whole, however, he was a remarkably able man although the Dictionary of American Biography carries no sketch of his life.

ARTHUR CAMPBELL. One of the early series of letters of the collection was written by Arthur Campbell (1742-1811) chiefly to his nephew, David (1779-1859). Arthur Campbell rendered valuable service in the French and Indian

CAMPBELL, FAMILY

Sketch [18]

War. He married Margaret Campbell, the sister of General William Campbell of King's Mountain. Arthur Campbell's letters (1785-1811) were often written from "Goodwood," probably near Abingdon, Va. In his later years he wrote from Cumberland Gap, near Middleboro, Ky., where he died; his letters are disquisitions on democratic government. He evidenced wide reading on ancient Greece, and the French philosophers like Abbé Raynal. He also followed the events of the French Revolution with keen interest and frequently deplored the rise of despotism under Napoleon. Few letters evince the interest of

CAMPBELL FAMILY

Sketch [19]

Revolutionary leaders in the problem of establishing a democratic government better than those written by Arthur Campbell. His letters also include reminiscences of Revolutionary fighting.

Colonel

~~JUDGE~~ DAVID CAMPBELL OF TENNESSEE.

David Campbell (1753-1832), the son of "Black David Campbell" (1710 - 1753) and Jane (Conyngham) Campbell, married Margaret Campbell, the aunt of Governor David Campbell. Of this marriage there were several children, including Maria Hamilton (1783-1859), who became the wife of Governor David Campbell; David Campbell (1781-1841);

CAMPBELI FAMILY

Sketch [20]

who was the father of Governor William Bowen Campbell; and General John (1776-1858) of Ark. In 1785, David Campbell (1753-1832) and his wife settled near Knoxville and built a block house for protection against the Indians; their location came to be known as Campbell's Station. David Campbell's letters (1753-1832) are chiefly to his daughter, Maria Hamilton (Campbell) Campbell (1783 - 1859). He was a member of the Tennessee legislature early in the state's history. His youngest sister, Anne, married Archibald Roane (1759-Jan. 3, 1819), who became governor of Tennessee in 1801, and later served

CAMPBELL FAMILY

Sketch [21]

as judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee from 1811 until his death. Among the earlier letters of this set there are many written by David Campbell (1753-1832) and by Archibald Roane.

MARIA HAMILTON (CAMPBELL) CAMPBELL (1783-1859)

Maria Hamilton Campbell, who in later years changed her name to "Mary", was the daughter of Judge David Campbell (1753-1832), prominent in the early history of Tennessee, the wife of Governor David Campbell (1779-1859), the niece of Governor Archibald Roane (1759-1819), the sister of General John Campbell (1776-1858) of

CAMPBELL FAMILY

Sketch [22]

Arkansas, who was a colonel during the war of 1812, and afterwards in the regular U.S. Army. During the early years covered by this collection there are many of her letters; due to an attack of rheumatism she wrote few letters after 1830.

OWEN LETTERS

Interspersed among the Campbell papers are the letters of the Owen family, originally from Granville Co., N.C. Ultimately Dr. John Owen (Aug. 31, 1787-Sept. 5, 1826), educated in Philadelphia under Dr. Benjamin Rush, married Mary Amis Goodwin and moved to Carthage, Tenn.,

in 1812. The Owen and Goodwin families were connected with the Grant and Amis families.

Frances Isabella Owen (Feb. 5, 1818-Mar. 22, 1864), daughter of Dr. John Owen, married Wm. Bowen Campbell (1807-1867), a circumstance which explains the presence of these letters in the Campbell papers. Among the letters in this group perhaps the most significant are those of Daniel Grant, a Methodist minister in Ga. from 1788 until about 1796; his letters describe meetings of the Methodists, opposition of the Baptists and most graphically of all the dis-

Campbell Family

24

turbances of his own conscience over the matter of owning slaves (Note especially letters Sept. 3, 1790 and Sept. 15, 1791. See also letters of Thomas Owen, Nov. 8, 1800 describing an instance of the Great Revival). By 1805 letters of the Owen family were frequently written from Wilkes County, Ga. The letters of John Owen written from Philadelphia while a medical student (1810-1812) are of interest. Later Dr. John Owen's sons, Dr. Benjamin Rush Owen (Sept. 15, 1813-July 23, 1849) and Dr. John Owen (June 21, 1825-April 16, 1889), also wrote very interesting

letters while medical students in Philadelphia.

"MAJOR" JOHN CAMPBELL

John Campbell (1789?-186?), the son of John and Elizabeth (McDonald) Campbell and the brother of Governor David Campbell (1779-1859), wrote some of the most valuable letters in this collection. His long public career in Richmond, Alabama, and Washington, D. C., threw him in contact with the leading figures of the country. He attended Princeton in 1806 and completed his formal education at Washington College, Lexington Va., in 1807 and 1808. In 1809 he read law

CAMPBELL FAMILY

Sketch [26]

in Staunton, VA. and during the fall of that year was admitted to the bar in his native county, Washington County, Va. In the spring of 1810 he was elected to the State Legislature of Va. from Washington County and was reelected in the following year. At the session of the Legislature in 1810-11, he was chosen a member of the Executive Council where he served for six years. In the spring of 1817 he resigned from the Executive Council, visited his brother, James, in Tennessee and became impressed with stories of easy wealth in Alabama. Accordingly, John Campbe

CAMPBELL, FAMILY

Sketch [27]

went to Alabama, arriving when the Convention was being called to form a state constitution. To that body he was made secretary in 1818. Either because of poor health or disappointment at not being made secretary of state in Alabama, John Campbell returned to Virginia in the fall of 1819, and the members of the Legislature, hearing of his return, elected him to the Council again. He continued as a member of the Council until May 26, 1829 when he was made treasurer of the United States by Andrew Jackson. This

position he held until July 20, 1839. From 1839 to his death, probably during the Civil War, John Campbell lived near Abingdon, Va. at his father's old home known as Hall's Bottom. He was unmarried.

The letters written by John Campbell fall into four categories according to the places from which he wrote: (1) Princeton University (2) Richmond,

(continued on next card)

CAMPBELL FAMILY

Sketch [29]

(3) Alabama, (4) Washington.

John Campbell's letters from Princeton to his brother David (1779-1859) seem to furnish a complete picture of student life at that institution in 1806. He gives details connected with his trip to Princeton, his living arrangements and his studies. In these letters, John Campbell seemed to regard his brother David in the light of a father; apparently it was David who furnished the ambition for the family. John Campbell's letters from Washington and Staunton, Va. are equally as good as those from Princeton.

When in the Legislature and on the Executive Council, John Campbell was intimately acquainted with the prominent men who frequented Richmond and consequently his letters contain intimate details concerning these men and events of the period from 1810 to 1817 and from 1819 to 1829. Among the men mentioned in intimate fashion were James Monroe, William Wirt, Spencer Roane, Thomas Ritchie, Philip Pendleton Barbour, William Cabell Rives, Winfield Scott and others equally as prominent. As an indication of the interesting

CAMPBELL FAMILY

Sketch [31]

contents of the letters written by John Campbell the following may be regarded as typical: (1) Description of the Virginia Penitentiary written to his father, Dec. 30, 1810. (2) Long accounts relative to the War of 1812 (3) An excellent description of John Taylor of Caroline written to David Campbell June 14, 1814. (4) Numerous letters in 1815 contain references to Spencer Roane and his family (5) A description of the composition of the Star-Spangled Banner written March 22, 1816 (6) A synopsis of a letter from James Madison to Judge Spencer Roane relative

CAMPBELL, FAMILY

Sketch [32]

to state rights and the supreme court written to David Campbell, June 16, 1821 (7) Letters relative to John H. Pleasants, Gooch etc. and the Newspaper business. See especially letters dated March 14 and April 29, 1822. (8) Mention of Lafayette's visit to Richmond in 1825; John Campbell was a member of the welcoming committee for the Virginia government. (9) Many descriptions of political maneuvers connected with Andrew Jackson's campaign for president from 1824 to 1828. (10) Information regarding the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1829. (11) A graphic

CAMPBELL. FAMILY

Sketch [33]

description of the famous Richmond theater fire
written by John Campbell to David Campbell
Dec. 27, 1811.

John Campbell went to Washington in 1829
to become treasurer of the United States, having
been appointed by Andrew Jackson. He was
accompanied by his brother David (1779-1859)
who introduced him to the leading figures then
in the capital. John Campbell became an intimate
friend of Andrew Jackson and penned many descrip-
tions of the happenings in Washington to his
brother, David. His letters give many details

CAMPBELL FAMILY

Sketch [34]

of the Peggy O'Neale dispute, various public figures at Washington, the storage of specie in 1837, Van Buren's sub-treasury scheme. During the first years of his stay in Washington John Campbell's most intimate friends were William Segar Archer and Asbury Dickens but later he was more closely associated with Louis McLane, attorney general under Andrew Jackson.

Although the entire Campbell collection reflects the rise of the Whig party, the letters written by John Campbell are especially good on this point. As a matter of fact, William B. Campbell

CAMPBELL FAMILY

Sketch [35]

(1807-1867) was the first of the family to break away from Andrew Jackson's leadership but letters of other members of the family probably reveal more of the origin of the Whig party.

John Campbell disappeared from public life in 1839, and during the remainder of his life apparently did little besides ride around the neighborhood of Abingdon. He found time for a few political letters which were published in the Virginia papers and he contributed sketches of Arthur Campbell (1742-1811) and William Campbell of King's Mountain to Henry Howe's

Historical Collections of Virginia, Charleston, S. C., 1845. During the years 1852-3 and 1855-6 when David Campbell (1779-1859) spent the winters with his niece and adopted daughter, Virginia Tabitha Jane (Campbell) Shelton, in Murfreesborough, Tenn., John Campbell wrote numerous letters to his brother. John Campbell spent his last days with his brother Arthur, (1791-1868).

ARTHUR CAMPBELL (1791-1868)

Arthur Campbell, the third son of John and Elizabeth (McDonald) Campbell and the brother

CAMPBELL, FAMILY

Sketch [37]

of Governor David Campbell, (1779-1859) wrote many valuable letters of this collection although he never attained the distinction reached by his two elder brothers. Arthur Campbell's letters evidence a sound education but apparently there is no clue as to how it was obtained. Arthur Campbell was engaged in merchantile pursuits at Rogersville; Carthage, Nashville and Lebanon, Tenn. from 1808 until 1811 and probably longer. Before 1831 he returned to Abingdon and began the practice of law, but about that time he was defeated in an election for District

CAMPBELL FAMILY

Sketch [38]

Attorney in the Abingdon district. In 1831 he went to Washington, D.C. and through the influence of his brother, John, obtained a clerkship in the auditor's department. This position he held until 1851 when he returned to Abingdon because of very poor health. Apparently his death took place in 1868. He was never married.

During his first years in Washington he was intimate with Andrew Jackson and many of the most distinguished men who frequented Washington. His letters are therefore of considerable interest. By the end of the Jacksonian era,

CAMPBELL FAMILY

Sketch [39]

however, Arthur Campbell had less to do with the great and near great. For a time during 1845, his letters contain much about Thomas Ritchie since the two lived together for some time during that year. As a whole, Arthur Campbell's letters reveal worthwhile material regarding many events in Washington from 1831 to 1851. His early letters from Tennessee also reflect many interesting facts concerning frontier life in that state.

JAMES CAMPBELL - (Jan. 1794-1848)

Campbell Family

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James Campbell was the brother of Governor David, John, and Arthur. Born January 1794 and reared at Hall's Bottom near Abingdon, James Campbell spent at least two years (1811-1812) in college at Greeneville, Tenn. Thereafter he read law and in 1816 or earlier began to practice law in Tennessee. He settled at Winchester, Tenn. and in 1822 married Musidora Anderson of which

CAMPBELL, FAMILY

Sketch [41]

union seven children were born. James Campbell's law practice was good. In addition, he served in the Tennessee legislature in 1827-8, 1829-30, and again in 1834. In the fall of 1834 he moved to Nashville, Tenn. where he died in 1848., eleven years after the death of his wife. Three of his sons died before he did.

James Campbell's letters are excellent from the standpoints of style and content. While located at Winchester, Tenn., which was on the main road used by many settlers moving into Alabama and other parts of the old South West

he wrote many letters describing the migration of settlers into the new country. He also wrote careful accounts of the work of the Tennessee legislature when he was a member of that body. Many of his letters contain discussions of intricate legal points. Campbell, like his elder brother, David, was an omnivorous reader of historical and dramatic literature and often devoted entire letters to his readings. He enjoyed theatrical performances and when performances were given in Nashville, he attended; criticisms of the performances were frequently

CAMPBELL, FAMILY

Sketch [43]

included in his letters. He was especially fond of Shakespearian plays. At the time of his death in 1848, he had accumulated an excellent library.

DAVID CAMPBELL (1781-1841)

Among the profusion of "Davids" in the Campbell family, this David Campbell (1781-1841) may be best identified by his relationship to Governor William Bowen Campbell. David Campbell (1781-1841) and Catherine (Bowen) Campbell (1785-1868) were the parents of William Bowen Campbell and five other children including Virginia Tabitha

CAMPBELL. FAMILY

Sketch [44]

Jane Campbell who also figures prominently in this collection. David Campbell (1781-1841) was born at Campbell's station near Knoxville Tenn., the son of David and Margaret (Campbell) Campbell. He became a merchant in Wilson County Tenn., but failed in business in 1837 because of lending money on uncertain security. At that time aged 55, he made several unprofitable trips to Arkansas in an effort to sell to settlers and Indians.

He wrote many letters to his children William Bowen, Virginia Tabitha Jane, Mary and Margaret

CAMPBELL FAMILY

Sketch [45]

when they attended school in Abingdon under the care of his sister, Maria Hamilton (Campbell) Campbell (1783-1859) and her husband Governor David Campbell (1779-1859). He also wrote numerous letters while en route to Philadelphia to buy goods and while in Arkansas on his unsuccessful ventures..

EDWARD CAMPBELL (?-March 26, 1833)

Edward Campbell, the fourth son of John and Elizabeth (McDonald) Campbell and the brother of Governor David Campbell (1779-1859), was apparently a very able lawyer although he died

CAMPBELL FAMILY

Sketch [46]

in 1833, probably before he reached the prime of life. By 1814, Edward Campbell was a lawyer in Abingdon. He married Rhoda Trigg and of the union eight children were born. Edward Campbell went to Kentucky, probably more than once, to investigate land titles and wrote letters describing his trip. Of most value among the letters which he wrote are those concerned with the Virginia Convention of 1829 although there are only a few of them; they are dated as follows: Oct. 6, 11, 13, Dec. 17, 29, 1829 and Jan. 11, 1830.

NOT LOCATED IN
THE COLLECTION 12/6/82

CAMPBELL FAMILY

Sketch [47]

WILLIAM BOWEN CAMPBELL (Feb. 1, 1807-Aug. 19,
1867)

William Bowen Campbell, the son of David Campbell (1781-1841) and Catherine (Bowen) Campbell (1785-1868), was the nephew of Maria Hamilton (Campbell) Campbell (1783-1859) and Governor David Campbell (1779-1859). It was Governor David Campbell who supervised William B. Campbell's education, sent him to the famous law school operated by Henry St. George Tucker at Winchester, Va., furnished him with funds

CAMPBELL FAMILY

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while he established a law practice in
Tennessee.

(continued on next card)

CAMPBELL FAMILY

Sketch [49]

William B. Campbell was born in Sumner County Tenn., Feb. 1, 1807. His father, despite failure in business, was a man of industry and education, having been a school teacher, and his mother was noted for her industry, piety and patriotism. After his schooling, started by his parents and completed by his uncle David, William B. Campbell began to practice law in Carthage, Tenn. during January 1830.

In 1835 William B. Campbell married Frances Isabella^W Owen from which union ten children were

CAMPBELL FAMILY

Sketch [50]

born; three of their children died young and one William B. Jr., died at the age of twenty-two. For several years the family lived with the Owen family at Carthage, but about 1842 William B. Campbell moved into his own home also in Carthage. In 1853 he moved his family to a small farm on the edge of Lebanon, Tenn., which farm Governor David Campbell had previously bought for the family by William B. Campbell's mother.

Soon after beginning the practice of law in 1830, William B. Campbell ventured into politics and military action, holding the following

positions: (1) Attorney Gen. for the Sparta, (Tenn.) area, 1831-34. (2) Member of Tenn. Legislature, 1835-6. (3) Captain of a company of volunteers (which was a part of the 2nd Regiment, 1st Brigade, Tennessee Mounted Militia) in the Creek and Seminole War in Florida, 1836-1837. (4) Member of Congress as a Whig, 1837-43. (5) Chose not to run for re-election to the 28th Congress--See: Nashville Republican Banner, Feb. 8, 1843, editorial entitled "Declension of Hon. Wm. B. Campbell." (6) Major Gen. of Tenn. Militia, 1844-45. (7) Col. of

Campbell Family

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the 1st Tenn. Volunteers in the Mexican War, 1846-7. (8) Circuit Judge, 1847-48. (9) Gov. of Tenn., 1851-53. (10) Brig. Gen. USA, 1862-1863. (11) Member of Congress, 1865-6.

(continued on next card)

In the brief intervals of public employment, William B. Campbell engaged in business pursuits. He carried on small farming operations regularly. During 1846, Campbell, in addition to his law practice, operated a store and tobacco stemmery in Carthage, Tenn. In this venture he had partners, but his interests were watched by his brother David, while he was in the Mexican War. After his term as governor of Tennessee, Campbell, with financial aid from his uncle David, entered into

CAMPBELL FAMILY

Sketch [53]

partnership with a firm of commission merchants in New Orleans. Campbell entered the firm known as Perkins, Campbell and Co. July 15, 1853. At the same time he served as agent in New Orleans for the Branch Bank of Tennessee. According to his nature, Campbell soon became dissatisfied with the commission business and considered that he had been cheated; he sold his share in the firm on Dec. 6, 1855. During this period he spent much of his time in New Orleans. Soon afterwards he entered the banking business as

CAMPBELL FAMILY

Sketch [54]

as president of the Bank of Middle Tennessee at Lebanon, Tenn. He saved a large part of the bank's funds by depositing gold in a bank at Indianapolis, Indiana at the outbreak of the Civil War.

The papers of William B. Campbell center around (1) ante-bellum politics in Tennessee, (2) Civil War Activities (3) military exploits (4) business activities (5) family correspondence.

Campbell's correspondence during ante-bellum years may be summarized in terms of the Whig party. He was aligned with the Whigs from the

CAMPBELL FAMILY

Sketch [55]

beginning and was the last Whig governor of Tennessee. The correspondence contains letters from such political leaders as Balie Peyton, Ephraim H. Foster, Felix K. Zollicoffer, Meredith P. Gentry, Samuel M. Fite, and others equally as well known. Many of Zollicoffer's letters are concerned with Campbell's campaign for governor in 1851. Campbell also received letters from many of his colleagues in Congress including several letters from Henry Clay.

William Bowen Campbell, through the influence of his uncle David, the participation of his

CAMPBELL FAMILY

Sketch [56]

ancestors in the Battle of King's Mountain and perhaps partially his own personal convictions, was a Union man throughout the Civil War. He was associated with William G. Brownlow but came to dislike him. On the other hand, he disliked Andrew Johnson at first but after the War as a Congressman, became closely associated with Johnson. Throughout the War he remained a staunch Unionist, but his papers show that he probably regretted his stand when the radicals of Congress began amending the Constitution with such vigor after 1865. The letters in the late

CAMPBELL FAMILY

Sketch [57]

1850's and in 1861 are filled with plans to prevent Tennessee's secession and there are several interesting references to "armed neutrality of the Border States" as a method for preventing war. During a period of Confederate supremacy Campbell was forced to remain away from his home. His name was mentioned in 1864 as a candidate for vice-president on the Democratic ticket with George B. McClellan. One of Campbell's friends thought that failure to place Campbell's name on the ticket was due to the treachery of Emerson Etheridge, a loyal Tennessean who

CAMPBELL, FAMILY

Sketch [58]

wished to have his own name on the ticket. The collection contains numerous letters (1862-66) from imprisoned Confederates begging Campbell's aid in obtaining release. Campbell also received numerous letters from such Conservative members of Congress in 1865-66 as Edmund Cooper, Emerson Etheridge, and W.B. Stokes (also Jordan Stokes).

Campbell had experience in the Indian War in Alabama and Florida during 1836-7, in the Mexican War, was offered the command of the Western Military District, Tennessee, C.S.A. but refused and also refused to hold a brigadier generalship

CAMPBELL FAMILY

Sketch [59]

in the U.S. Army for any length of time. He wrote numerous letters to his wife and his uncle David while in the Indian wars, usually from Fort Mitchell, Ala. and points in Florida; some describe the country side and some the fighting on the Withlacoochee River when the famous chief Osceola, was chased. When the Mexican War called him, Campbell achieved fame at the Battle of Monterey with his command, "Boys, Follow Me!" His letters describe the fighting, the country side and the bickering of officers. Many letters by and about Gideon J. Pillow are included and

CAMPBELL FAMILY

Sketch [60]

many comments on a military dispute between Campbell and Jefferson Davis. Some of the letters bearing on the Mexican War have been edited. (See St. George L. Sioussat, Tennessee Historical Magazine, I (1915), 129-167.)

VIRGINIA TABITHA JANE (CAMPBELL) SHELTON

(1812 - Apr. 18, 1867)

Virginia Tabitha Jane Campbell was the daughter of David Campbell (1781-1841) and Catherine (Bowen) Campbell (1785-1868) and the youngest sister of William Bowen Campbell. She is

CAMPBELL FAMILY

Sketch [61]

first mentioned in the set as "Tabby" and was referred to as a very precocious child. She attended school a short while in Tenn. but when eleven or twelve years of age she was carried to her uncle David's (1779-1859) home in Abingdon. He sent her to school and supervised her education. In fact, he took unusual pride in the development of her mind as proof that a "female mind" was capable of cultivation. He adopted her and became responsible for her expenditures although she was always free to spend time with her parents in Tennessee. She was with David

Campbell and his wife when he served as governor of Virginia and went with them on a northern tour in 1838. She frequently made the trip from Abingdon, Va. to Lebanon, Tenn. In 1849 she married the Rev. William Shelton, a Baptist minister then at Clarksville, Tenn. He soon became a member of the faculty of Union University, a Baptist institution in Murfreesboro, Tenn. but he also continued his preaching from time to time. In the fall of 1856, William Shelton established the Brownsville Female Academy in Brownsville Tenn., and remained there until

early in 1866 when he became president of the West Tennessee College in Jackson, Tenn., at that time a state school and the first in the state to reopen after the War. They had seven children, one of whom died in infancy. Virginia Tabitha Jane (Campbell) Shelton died in Jackson, Tenn., Apr. 18, 1867 at the age of 47[?].

Virginia Tabitha Jane (Campbell) Shelton was a woman with a superior education and from early years she was very observant. She also wrote easily and noted many details. Hence her letters written from various points in

CAMPBELL, FAMILY

Sketch [64]

Tennessee, Richmond, and Abingdon, Va., contain an infinite amount of information on household economy, dress, slavery, methods of transportation, literary works, the conditions of the colleges in which her husband taught and in which she frequently assisted. She also frequently commented on political campaigns and her letters from Richmond (1837-40) contain an excellent picture of life in the governor's mansion at that time. In fact her letters contain a wealth of information on many subjects.

Campbell Family

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Regulations of the Pension Office of the
Dept. of War, June 27, 1832 and July 9, 1836
(circulars)

1) Letters of: Whig Parties of various places in
Tennessee to David Campbell: July 25, 1840 and
Aug. 11, 1840; letters of Whig Parties of vari-
ous places in Virginia to David Campbell: June
16, July 6, July 10, Aug. 25, 1840, and

2) Letters of: Whig Parties of various places
in Tenn. to W. B. Campbell: Sept. 4, Sept. 8,
Sept. 8, 1838; Aug. 26, 1839; June 29, July 4,
July 10, Oct. 1, 1840.

OTHER LETTERS

Margaret Hamilton Campbell, the second sister of William Bowen Campbell, also wrote many letters contained in this set. They usually bear on family affairs. She was a devout Methodist and revealed the fact in her letters. There are several letters in this collection written by "Adine Turner" during the 1850's from near Columbus, Miss. to a cousin. The connection of "Adine Turner" with other characters of this collection is not evident but the letters deserve mention because of their literary

excellence, sparkling wit and general revelation of a well read mind.

There is a series of McClung letters running through the collection. The McClungs were related to the Campbells but the connection is not apparent from the letters.

For further information concerning the Campbells and their kin see Margaret Campbell Pilcher (daughter of William Bowen Campbell), Historical Sketches of the Campbell, Pilcher and Kindred Families, Nashville, 1911.

CAMPBELL, FAMILY

Sketch [67]

[Copy in Duke Library.] This volume contains many errors of slight import and is laudatory of the career of William Bowen Campbell.

1 item added 10-28-52. This is a photostatic copy of the Campbell Family Chart which was arranged by Mrs. Margaret Campbell Pilcher of Nashville, Tenn. This copy is stored in SS-53. It was made from a copy lent Duke Library in 1946 by Ray G. Heulburt, 915 Pleasant St; Oak Forest, Ill.

NOTE: A letter from Peter Mayo to David Campbell, describing Seargent S. Prentiss, and dated Apr. 15, 1838, has been published.

Chas. S. Sydnor (ed.), "A Description of Seargent S. Prentiss in 1838," in Journal of Southern History, X, 4, (Nov., 1944), pp. 475-79.

Go to Card 69.

1 item added 5-14-57 is a letter from Charles Hallet to Joseph T. Campbell.

1 item added 8-20-57, a personal letter of Dec. 3, 1854. William C. Campbell writes to John Campbell [?] about personal affairs and social life and customs in California. He discusses gambling, drinking, and "fancy establishments." Many good men from the Atlantic States are "Coffinless and tombless on the hills and

in the gulches of Cal."

This item was originally a part of the Don Preston Peters Collection.

See the Tennessee broadsides in the Rare Book Room for broadsides which were originally in this collection.

1 item added 8-18-60: Letter written by John Campbell from Washington to an unidentified person concerning a lost pocketbook and other personal matters.

1 item added 5-14-58: Commission of James

Campbell, Family

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M. Cox in the Va. Militia, 1840, signed by David Campbell.

Letters of Feb. 2 and Jan. 23, 1837, have information on the candidacy of Peter Vivian Daniel, prominent Virginia jurist, for the governorship. in 1837.

On May 9, 1833, Lavinia (Campbell) Kelley writes about Salem, North Carolina.

Conditions in Arkansas are the subjects of a series of letters of 1836-1837 from

Campbell, Family

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David Campbell, brother-in-law of Gov. David Campbell of Virginia and father of Gov. William B. Campbell of Tennessee. Many of the letters are from Cane Hill in Washington County. There are also some letters from John Campbell, brother of the David Campbell who is in Arkansas. Principal subjects are land offices, Indians, and the marketing of eastern goods.

1 item added, 3-21-63: A land deed for a tract in Rockbridge Co., Va., on the James River, Sept. 5, 1795, which was granted to Robert Campbell by Gov. James Wood.

Campbell Family

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288 items added, 7-10-73: Correspondence and other papers from 1811 to 1969. The primary family represented in this addition is the Campbell Family, but there are papers for several related families, including the Owens, Montgomerys, Kelleys, and Newnans. See the genealogical charts and other material filed with this collection for the relationships of these families. Throughout the papers there are many family letters exchanged among these relatives.

Much of the correspondence from about 1811

through 1831 is concerned with the settling of Hugh Montgomery's estate and a Moravian tract on that land. A set of legal papers (1779-1830) in a folder entitled, "Hugh Montgomery's Papers," also relates to these subjects. There was a question as to who actually owned the large tract of land in Wythe County, Virginia, and a piece of land formerly owned by the Moravians, which were a part of Montgomery's estate when he died in 1779. The four principal heirs involved were daughters of Montgomery and their husbands: Dr. and Mrs. Anthony Newnan, Col.

David (1753-1832) and Jane (M.) Cowan Campbell, Gen. James and Rebecca (M.) Wellborn, and Mr. Montfort and Rachel (M.) Stokes. The tenant farmers on the land further complicated matters.

Letters in the 1830's include two from Daniel Newnan, U.S. Congressman from Georgia, in 1832 in which he discussed Andrew Jackson, Sam Houston, and corrupt politicians. William Bowen Campbell is represented by letters he wrote, from the 1830's through the 1860's, to various persons, including a series to Governor David Campbell. In them he spoke of politics,

elections, banks, social events, Martin Van Buren, and Henry Clay. He expressed his pro-union sentiments before the Civil War, and after the war told of the soldiers coming home and of his hope that there would be a "forgive and forget" attitude.

There is correspondence to and from David C. Kelley in the 1850's, particularly during his time in medical school at the University of Nashville. His first wife, Amanda (Harris) Kelley, wrote in 1855 from China, where they were missionaries. Letters in the 1850's and

1860's refer to Governor Campbell's illness and death and the settling of his estate. Mary Owen (Campbell) Kelley, David Kelley's second wife, is represented by correspondence to and from her in the 1870's and 1880's. In the 1890's and early twentieth century are letters for David and David C. Kelley, Jr.

The Genealogical material includes two notebook tablets containing copies of North Carolina and Tennessee wills, deeds, marriage records, and other documents. They pertain to the Wherry, Bowen, Montgomery, Newnan, Campbell,

and Kelley families, among others. A letter of November 29, 1938 (filed with the correspondence) contains Montgomery family genealogy.

Writings include religious pieces, poetry, and a holograph manuscript signed by David C. Kelley entitled, "A New Philosophical Discovery." An interesting item describes the "Candler-Abbott affair," an incident showing the church's disdain for the theater. In the printed material are leaflets and booklets, one called "Dedication Sermon, Fort Donelson Memorial Chapel" by David C. Kelley and another

Campbell Family

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a booklet in memory of his wife, Mary. The miscellany includes an invitation in 1829 from President Jackson to Col. David Campbell.

There are clippings on David and Mary Kelley, the naming of Camp Campbell for William Bowen Campbell in 1942, churches, and the Prohibition party in 1890. Several are about General Nathan B. Forrest, and an oversize clipping in the picture cabinet tells of an assault in which his troops delivered the town of Murfreesboro from Union troops during the Civil War. Other articles in the picture cabinet are on

Wilson County, Tennessee; the Henry and Donelson Campaign in 1862; and the United Confederate Veterans.

In addition to the legal papers concerning Hugh Montgomery which have already been described, there are certain other legal papers, 1784-1916. They are copies of the wills of William B. Campbell and Mrs. T. D. Cowan, a statement of the estate of David C. Kelley, and copies of various legal documents, some of which concern David Kelley, by N. G. Robertson, a lawyer in Lebanon, Tennessee.

Campbell Family

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A picture album contains pictures of members of the Campbell, Kelley, Pilcher, Owen, and Lambuth families. There are loose pictures of William Bowen's home, and of David C. Kelley and his wife.

MSS.

x

Campbell family.

Papers, 1797-1969.

297 items.

Residents of Abingdon, Va.

Consists primarily of papers and family correspondence of the Campbell family, but also includes some information on the Kelley and Shipley families. Includes letters to Col. David Campbell, to and from Gen. William Campbell, and a letter from John Campbell to Gen. R. K. Call regarding an alleged conversation between Gen. Andrew Jackson and Commodore Stephen Decatur that supposedly occurred in the antechamber of the Senate of the U. S. in 1819.

Many family pictures are also included, along with a series of

NcD 13 FEB 95 31977852 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Campbell family.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

clippings on Gen. Nathan B. Forrest.
There is also a typescript of the will
of James Campbell of Brook County, Va.,
along with genealogical records of the
Campbell family. The Shipley family
items include a marriage certificate
for John Shipley and Mary Sims who were
married in Pittsburgh in 1891.

Cataloged from accession records.
Unprocessed collection.

* lbp

Addition to Campbell family papers,
1731-1969.

MSS.

x

Campbell family.
Papers, ...

(Card 3)

1. Campbell, David, 1779-1859. 2.
- Campbell, James, 1794-1848. 3.
- Campbell, John, 1789-1867. 4.
- Campbell, William Bowen, 1807-1867. 5.
- Call, R. K. (Richard Keith), 1791-1862.
6. Decatur, Stephen, 1779-1820. 7.
- Forrest, Nathan Bedford, 1821-1877. 8.
- Jackson, Andrew, 1767-1845. 9. Kelley
family. 10. Shipley family. 11.
- Virginia--Genealogy.

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NDHYme

Campillo y Cosío, José del

NUCMC

Papers, 1731-1743

Spain

13-A

1 vol.

1 vol. added, 6-15-69

12-8-64

Campillo y Cosío, José del. Papers. Spain

José del Campillo y Cosío (1693-1743) was a ministerial official of Philip V of Spain. After the death of his father, he moved in 1708 to Córdoba and became the page of Don Antonio Maldonado. Five years later he began his government service as secretary of the intendente, Don Francisco Ocio. He continued his career in the cuerpo de contaduría de marina in which he became comisario de guerra. He was accused of heresy before the Inquisition but was able to

Campillo y Cosío, José del

2

prove his innocence. He became an intendente and served the Italian and Aragonese armies in the 1730's. The king summoned him to Madrid and granted him the secretaría or ministerio de Hacienda (1741). He later served in the Marina and the Guerra é Indias. His bibliography includes several works on governmental subjects.

One of them was his Nuevo sistema de Gobierno Económico para la America . . . that was written in 1743 but not published until 1789. Duke Library has a printed copy. In the prologue of the pub- (continued on card 3)

lished work the editor discussed whether or not the Nuevo sistema was actually written by Campillo y Cosío and decided that it was. The manuscript used by the editor was only a copy of the original or of another copy.

The origin of the manuscript of the Nuevo sistema is unknown. It bears some resemblance to the manuscript described by the editor of the printed text and has characteristics that he expected of copies (see pages 4-5 of the prologue).

Campillo y Cosío, José del

4

1 volume added, 6-15-69: This addition is a letterbook containing the correspondence of José del Campillo with Don José Patiño, Spanish Prime Minister (correspondence, 1731; 1735-36) and with the Duque de Montemar, General of the Italian Expedition (1734-35). The subject of the correspondence is the Spanish military expeditions in Italy in the early 1730's.

Campus Club

See Duke University Archives

MSS.
L: 484

Candler, William Beal.
Papers, 1878.

1 v.

Villa Rica (Carroll and Douglas Co.),
Ga. resident.

Collection consists of an account
book of a general merchant.

Cataloged from Guide.

*lcs

L- 485

Cane Creek Farmers & Mechanics Cotton
Manufacturing Company of Orange & Chatham

Minute Book, 1836-1857

Cane Creek Cotton Factory, Alamance
County, N. C.

11-5-33

Mary Cummings Bigelow, donor

MSS.

Sec. A, L:5258

Cannady, Duncan S.

Papers, 1845-1865.

10 items.

General merchant and cotton factor of
New Light (Wake Co.), N.C.

Collection contains Cannady's
business papers.

Cataloged from Guide.

*lcs

Cannady, Duncan S. Papers. New Light,
Wake Co., North Carolina. Sketch.

Cannady was doubtless a general merchant who also acted as a cotton factor for his customers. He sold cotton in the Petersburg market, and also bought much of his stock of goods there. These items all refer to sales of cotton and the purchase of goods for Cannady's store.

The vol. added 4-26-54 is an account book, 1845-1865.

1 item added 1-24-58--a personal letter written by

Cannady, Duncan S.

(card 2)

Elias J. Cannady while at school in Madison Co., Tenn.
in 1850.

Duncan S. Cannady (1818-1856) was a substantial
farmer. See biographical material filed with the
collection.

Canning, Charles John, Earl Canning

Papers, 1842 -1862

London, England

18-E

1 item

2-1-63

1 item added, 4-1-63

2 items added, 9-24-70

Canning, Charles John, Earl Canning. Papers, 1859-1862. London, England

Charles John Canning, Earl Canning (1812-1862), British administrator, served as under secretary of state for foreign affairs (1841-1846), postmaster general (1853-1855), and governor general Of India (1856-1862). In 1858 the control of India was transferred from the East India Company to the crown, and Canning became the first viceroy.

Canning had a distinguished career as governor general of India. One of the most im-

Canning, Charles John, Earl Canning

2

portant events with which he had to contend was the mutiny of the Bengal Army in 1857 and 1858. A manuscript minute (24 folios) in this collection relates to this crisis for British rule in India. It is entitled "Services of Civil Officers and others during the Mutiny and Rebellion." Folio twenty-four bears Canning's signature and the date of July 2, 1859. The minute is written to a secretary of state (ff. 1,10), presumably the secretary of state for India, at this time, Sir Charles Wood, First Viscount Halifax. This document constitutes an official

Canning, Charles John, Earl Canning

3

recognition by the Indian government of the services of civil officials, and also military officers in civil employ, during the mutiny of 1857 to 1858. It consists of lists of officials, the offices which they held, and often general remarks about their services. Some of the higher administrators receive long paragraphs of commendation.

The minute begins with a summary statement about the mutiny (ff. 1-2) and continues with recognition of officials in various provinces.

Canning, Charles John, Earl Canning

4

Long lists of officials are cited for the following provinces: Bengal(ff. 3-5), North West Provinces (ff. 5-11), Central India (ff. 11-13), Punjab (ff. 14-17), and Oudh (ff. 17-20).

Folios 21 to 24 concern departments of the Government of India. The following provinces are noted briefly; Rajputana (f. 13), Hyderabad (ff. 13-14), and Baroda (f. 14). The Department of the Superintendent of Marine, apparently for Bengal, is noted on folios 20 to 21.

Canning, Charles John, Earl Canning

5

1 item added, 4-1-63. Canning retired as governor general of India in March, 1862, and returned to England where he died in June. On April 24, 1862, Canning wrote from Marseilles to Sir William Fanshawe Martin, Fourth Baronet, vice admiral in command of the Mediterranean station. Canning returned to Europe on the Banshee, which had engine failure, and he criticized the Admiralty for continuing to use a vessel with its weaknesses. Martin sent the Amphion to replace the Banshee for part of the trip, and Canning wrote to thank him.

Canning, Charles John, Earl Canning

6

2 items added, 9-24-70: On June 17, 1842, Canning squelched rumors about Lord Stuart de Rothesay's health and reported his plans to return to his ambassadorial post in Russia. He also asked for information on the Guiana boundary. His letter of July 16, 1842, to Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst concerned the signing of warrants on an agreement with Portugal.

Canning, George

Papers, 1797-1827

London, England

XVIII-E

1-30-57

1 item
2 items added, 10-8-58
2 items added, 7-30-58
2 items added, 9-23-60
1 item added, 9-1-62
2 items added, 5-29-64

Canning, George

2

Papers, 1797-1827

London, England

5 items added, 8-19-64
1 item added, 11-10-65
1 item added, 4-12-75

Canning, George. Papers, 1797-1827. London, England.

This item is a routine official letter of instruction from British Foreign Minister George Canning to Commissary Judge John Tasker Williams, dated Sept. 10, 1825, ordering him to proceed to Sierra Leone, West Africa, and to enter upon his duties with the Mixed Commissions, which had been established by three treaties to prevent illegal slave trade. These treaties were between Great Britain and Spain (Sept. 23, 1817), Great Britain and Portugal (July 28, 1817) and Great

Canning, George

2

Britain and the Netherlands (May 4, 1818).

2 items added 10-8-58. In 1807, George Canning had become Foreign Minister in the ministry of the Duke of Portland. The 1808 item is a copy of a letter to Canning from Spencer Perceval which reflects the British sympathy for the Spanish cause in that year. It details the possibilities of sending dollars to Spain with the limit at one million unless Parliament were called.

On April 10, 1827, Canning was asked by George IV to form a ministry, a difficult task as several outstanding leaders resigned within

Canning, George

3

two or three days, among whom was Lord Bexley. Therefore the letter in this collection from Canning to Bexley, written Apr. 11, 1827, appears strange since Canning is joyous over Bexley's "prompt and frank acquiescence in the proposition." He goes on to state that His Majesty particularly desires him to tell him that if all the elements of Lord Liverpool's (Charles Cecil Cope Jenkinson, Third Earl of Liverpool) administration are not kept together, it is not His Majesty's fault.

Canning, George

4

2 items added 7-30-58: The first is a letter of May 28, 1817, by Canning to Dennis O'Bryen, discussing the London Pitt Club's controversial and anti-Catholic toasts to "Protestant Ascendancy," certain resolutions of the club, etc. He states that he does not choose to go to a meeting of the club to be insulted.

Canning writes on Dec. 4, 1826, to Lord Binning, mentioning one Lushington.

Two items added, 9-23-60: Letter of Nov. 3, 1814, refers to personal business payments. On May 6, 1824, Canning declined to make an appointment requested by John Taylor, editor of the Sun a Troy paper.

Canning, George

5

He noted that the position of a British attaché was desirable only for those who were sustained by a private fortune.

1 item added, 9-1-62. On April 1, 1822, William Adam (1751-1839), politician and jurist, writes to George Canning, newly appointed governor general of India. He writes in behalf of John Adam, his son, who is a member of the Supreme Council of Bengal. William Adam recounts the career of his eldest son whom he has not seen for twenty-six years, for John Adam went to India before he was sixteen and has not

Canning, George

6

visited England since then. In September Canning resigns his appointment to India, and during part of 1823 John Adam, senior member of the council, serves as acting governor general of India.

2 items added, 5-29-64. On Jan. 6, 1827, Canning informs the Duke of Cambridge of the death of his brother, the Duke of York. The letter of Dec. 30, 1815, is a routine communication from Canning to Francis Freeling, secretary of the General Post Office.

Canning, George

7

5 items added, 8-19-64. During the late summer of 1797 Lord Malmesbury negotiated in vain with the French for an end to the war. In July the British also apparently attempted to negotiate with Carnot through a M. Du Buc St. Olympe. An unsigned memorandum of July 23, 1797, from Keston, Eng., records consultation between Canning and the unidentified writer about the proposed mission. On the second page there is a letter to Canning of Aug. 1 in which the writer noted his conversation with Du Buc St. Olympe prior to

his departure for France.

On June 19, 1809, Canning wrote to Prince Starhemberg, the Austrian envoy in London, and discussed the problem of how to transfer 150,000 pounds from the British treasury to Austria. He commented on the possibility of utilizing the bank of Sir Francis Baring for this purpose.

On Dec. 17, 1823, Canning directed Thomas Peregrine Courtenay how to handle a request from Courtenay's friend and colleague, Mr. Bent, probably John Bent, M.P. Both Courtenay

Canning, George

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and Bent sat from Totness in the House of Commons.

A letter signed by Canning was addressed to members of Parliament on Sept. 7, 1826. Canning indicated matters that the forthcoming session should deal with --the importation of foreign grain, the election of a speaker, and arrangements for the opening of a new Parliament.

1 item added, 11-10-65. On Oct. 28, 1811, Canning wrote to Sir Andrew Snape Hamond and ex-

Canning, George

10

plained an unexpected hitch in his plan to buy the estate of Long Sutton.

1 item added, 4-12-75: A receipt of July 21, 1823, from William Noel-Hill, Third Baron Berwick, for Secret Service funds.

(See Inventory File)
(for Box List) NUCMC

Cannon, James, Jr.

Papers, 1869 - 1955

Richmond, Va. and Washington, D. C.

VIII-D; .

11,367 items and 8 vols.

SEE SHELF LIST

1 item added, 7-5-50

678 items & 2 vols.

added, 4-1-69

1-15-46

Recataloged, 3-13-69

(Entered in NUCMC as
Cannon Papers)

the Bishop James

Cannon, James, Bishop, 1864-1944.

Papers, 1918-1928. -- Addition, 2 items.

Shelf location:

SEE SHELF LIST

Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. --
Certificate of election as Bishop in 1918 and Christian
Herald Distinguished Religious Service Award of 1928.

Gift, 1986.

Accessioned 1-7-87

Cannon, James, 1864-1944.

Papers, 1909-1940. Addition, 17 items

Personal and professional letters, postcards, and
printed materials.

Gift: 7/1/91

Accessioned: 1/3/92

Acc. No.: 91-147

Cannon, James, Jr. Papers. Richmond, Va. and
Washington, D. C.

This collection consists of the letters and papers of James Cannon, Jr. (November 13, 1864-September 6, 1944), Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, ^{South} advocate of prohibition, and an important figure in national political affairs during the 1920's. Bishop Cannon was born in Salisbury, Md., and received his A. B. from Randolph-Macon College and his M. A. and B. D. from Princeton University. He entered the

Cannon, James, Jr.

2

ministry as a member of the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South in 1888 and was elected a bishop in 1918.

The earliest item in this collection is a copy of a letter from Robert E. Lee, dated December 6, 1869, expressing the opinion that abstinence from alcohol was a good policy. This letter was copied from Personal Reminiscences, Anecdotes, and Letters of Gen. Robert E. Lee by John William Jones. It was apparently used by Cannon in his temperance work.

Cannon, James, Jr.

3

Cannon was founder of the Blackstone College for Girls and served as its president from 1894 to 1918. There are many items relative to the administration of the school and management of its finances. There are also copies of sermons which he delivered there. From 1899 to 1903, he edited the Methodist Recorder, a weekly newspaper, from Blackstone. In 1904, he became one of the editors of the Richmond Christian Advocate, after merging his Recorder with the Advocate. He continued as editor until

Cannon, James, Jr.

4

his election as bishop in 1918. The early portion of this collection contains material relative to his editorial work and typed copies of articles which he wrote. As early as 1900, there is evidence of enmity between Cannon and Richmond newspapers.

In 1902, Cannon became a member of the executive committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America and from 1910 to 1919 served as superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Virginia. Many items in the collection relate

Cannon, James, Jr.

5

to this aspect of his career. A copy of a letter written on January 16, 1905 by Senator Thomas Staples Martin to Cannon concerns a bill to protect Indians from the sale of alcohol. From 1918 to 1934, he was Chairman of the Board of Temperance and Social Service of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South and from 1919 until his death was chairman of the executive committee of the World League Against Alcoholism. In the latter capacity, he attended world conferences at Geneva, Stockholm, London, and

Cannon, James, Jr.

6

Paris and was brought into direct contact with the temperance leaders of the world. Cannon wrote reports on these conferences in journal form and copies of them are part of this collection.

In 1911, letters were exchanged between Cannon and William Hodges Mann relative to a charge by Cannon's enemies that friends had tried to have Mann appoint Cannon to the United States Senate. There is also a copy of a letter from Woodrow Wilson to E. W. Geogan (1911) on the

Cannon, James, Jr.

7

prohibition issue and letters from numerous other political leaders regarding the activities of the Anti-Saloon League.

Included with the material for 1913 is an abstract of titles prepared by Smothers, Morgan and Ward, attorneys of Waynesville, N. C. for the Southern Assembly, apparently concerning lands for this organization at Lake Junaluska, N. C. Cannon evidently was a promoter of the assembly grounds. He bought several tracts of land in Junaluska, and there are many letters

Cannon, James, Jr.

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indicating that he was extremely active in affairs there for the rest of his life.

Cannon was general superintendent of the Southern Assembly from 1911 to 1919 and was five times a member of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The minutes and reports of these conference meetings are included in this collection as well as similar records for several Virginia conferences.

There is a notice in the material for 1918 of Cannon's election as a bishop and some

Cannon, James, Jr.

9

evidence that Bishops Denny and Kilgo opposed his election. Cannon's episcopal area included supervision of missionary work in Mexico, Cuba, Brazil, and Africa. Among his papers are correspondence with missionaries in the field, considerable information on the issue of church and state relations in Mexico, and records in journal form of the many trips he made to the missions under his care.

By 1920, Cannon had become a leader in the movement for the unification of the northern

Cannon, James, Jr.

10

and southern branches of Methodism. There is a vast amount of material about this project. The proposals for unification were voted down several times, but success was finally achieved in 1939, and Cannon lived to attend united conferences after he retired in 1938.

There is a telegram from Woodrow Wilson in 1920 appointing Cannon to a committee to secure popular subscriptions for aiding famine victims in China, and there are mimeographed copies of articles written in 1922 on such matters as

and there is evidence of opposition from within and without his church throughout his career.

A man of outspoken opinions, untiring energy, and brilliant oratorical ability, Cannon could not avoid incurring some opposition. In the material for 1921, there is a leaflet entitled "The Effort to have Bishop Cannon Removed from the Presidency of the Alabama Conference."

Several times later in his life, more serious efforts to divest him of his authority were made, but he was always able to defend himself

Cannon, James, Jr.

11

world suffering, affairs of the Greeks and Armenians, problems in the Near East, and the League of Nations. Cannon was in favor of United States membership in the League of Nations and was worried about American isolationism. As early as November 15, 1923, there is a copy of a speech made by Cannon on the refusal of the United States to accept world leadership. There is also a long article on his trip to Russia in 1924.

Bishop Cannon was a controversial figure,

Cannon, James, Jr.

13

before the highest church boards and the legal courts of the nation.

Cannon's correspondence in 1923 contains several letters relative to the sale of small quantities of stock, and in 1924, W. Asbury Christian, Cannon's successor at Blackstone, accused the bishop of dealing in stocks. There is a copy of a letter dated January 29, 1926 written to the Merchants Trust Company in New York to find out about a brokerage company. In a letter dated August 16, 1927, Cannon

Cannon, James, Jr.

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mentioned one thousand shares of General Motors selling options and margin speculation. In December, 1927, he invested \$3,424 in Northern Ohio stock and \$2,117 in American Linseed Company. In 1925 and 1926, however, funds had been solicited to buy a house for him as a testimonial to his twenty-five years of work. Since Cannon had allegedly given all that he had (\$60,000) to prohibition work, he was presumed to be unable to buy a house. A letter dated July 15, 1925, indicates that \$15,000 was solicited.

Despite criticism by many Methodists and others for meddling in politics, Cannon became a national figure in 1928 through his efforts to bring about the defeat of Alfred E. Smith, the nominee of the Democratic Party for President of the United States. Cannon did not, however, defect to the Republican Party. Instead, he became a leader of the Anti-Smith Democrats. It was primarily due to his leadership that the "solid South" voted for Hoover who, it was promised, would "save the country from ruin by

Cannon, James, Jr.

16

Rum and Rome." Cannon opposed Smith because he was "wet." He was then at the height of his power, and his supporters were quite numerous. There are letters from all over the country expressing confidence in and loyalty and devotion to him. Several correspondents suggested that Cannon should be the next governor of Virginia. In 1928, he was given the Christian Herald Association award for distinguished religious service.

During Hoover's administration, Cannon

Cannon, James, Jr.

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appealed continuously for a more vigorous enforcement of prohibition, but Andrew Mellon, who was Secretary of the Treasury, would not encourage appropriating the necessary funds. In 1932 and 1936, Cannon opposed Roosevelt, another "wet," but commanded only a small following.

Cannon was called to task from 1929 to 1932 about his dealings in stocks and particularly with reference to Anti-Smith Campaign contributions totalling \$30,000 which could not be

Cannon, James, Jr.

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accounted for. He was acquitted by the Supreme Court and by the Council of Bishops after he admitted having made "mistakes." Folders for the years from 1928 to 1932 contain many items concerning his trials, including statements, charges, and anonymous notes. Also present are the minutes of the Senate investigation conducted in 1930 into Cannon's Anti-Smith Campaign expenditures. In 1931, a Senate committee headed by Gerald P. Nye continued its investigation; a complete copy of its hearings held in

Cannon, James, Jr.

19

August of that year can be found among these papers. Cannon refused to appear until the legality of such proceedings was proved. He was eventually vindicated. In a letter dated April 30, 1932, Cannon asked the church to pay the expenses incurred by the investigations, but was refused. He also filed suit for libel against Senator G. H. Tinkham in 1932. This case continued until 1934 when Cannon won, after having gone to the court of appeals twice and finally to the United States Supreme Court.

Cannon, James, Jr.

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A case filed against Hearst newspapers in the same year for actions concerning Cannon's son in California and his second wife was eventually settled out of court.

After the court trials in 1930, several of the bishops urged Cannon to resign, but his character was exonerated. Testimony given at the church hearings is included in the collection. In 1934, there was agitation to superannuate him, and the Board of Temperance and Social Service which he had headed since 1919

Cannon, James, Jr.

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was abolished. Cannon, whose health had been failing, was assigned to work on the West Coast.

As soon as the prohibition amendment was repealed, he began to urge new measures. In 1935, he persuaded Senator Sheppard to introduce a dry amendment, but it received little support. In 1937, he returned to Richmond as chairman of the administrative branch of the Anti-Saloon League. He mentioned in several letters of this year that he was writing his autobiography. He left this work to his son, James Cannon III, to publish.

A letter to Cordell Hull dated September, 1937 concerned Japan's attacks on China. In another letter to Secretary Hull (September 1, 1938), he urged the signers of the Kellogg Pact and the Nine Power Treaty to stop Japanese aggression in China. In 1939, he advocated strong measures by the United States to help stop Hitler and suggested that one such measure might be to declare an end to the American policy of neutrality. He also criticized Congress for adjourning out of respect to the death

Cannon, James, Jr.

23

of Pope Pius XI and a year later opposed Roosevelt's appointment of a representative to the Vatican. In other letters and articles, he objected to sending food to Germany and munitions to Japan. He also urged resumption of conscription. There is a letter dated May 7, 1941 from Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox stating that the threat to the United States was not from Japan but from Europe.

During World War II, Cannon was a member of the Committee to Study the Bases for a Just

Cannon, James, Jr.

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and Durable Peace; reports of several of this committee's meetings are included. Copies of articles he wrote advocating a halt to liquor sales to servicemen and to urge Roosevelt to order conscription on the home front as a remedy against profiteering are also among his papers.

There are many obituary notices and tributes to Cannon included at the end of the collection. Among these is one especially notable tribute written by a Catholic priest and published in

Cannon, James, Jr.

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the September, 1944 issue of Catholic Virginian.

The volumes are diaries kept by Cannon when he was a young man, expense accounts, a copy of The Doctrines and Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South (1926 edition), and the proceedings of suit against Randolph-Macon College at which Cannon testified.

The pamphlets deal principally with prohibition and the presidential campaign of 1928.

Numerous pictures deal with Cannon's trips to Africa and Greece, European ecclesiastical

Cannon, James, Jr.

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and peace conferences, and Mexican missions. A typescript in the writings folder for 1922 contains many pictures of daily life and mission work in Africa.

The folders of writings, addresses, and statements and press releases contain many of the important items pertaining to Cannon's political and social concerns, while the sermons and numerous clippings further document the various areas to which he devoted his activities.

Indexes to Cannon's papers were prepared by

Cannon, James, Jr.

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his secretary, Ada Burroughs, and are filed in Box 1 of the collection. They are incomplete, however, and cannot be relied upon as accurate listings of all of the items contained in each box.

1 item added, 7-5-50: Drafts of Bishop Cannon's autobiography.

N. B. When this collection was first given to Duke University by James Cannon III, it was closed to public researchers until Professor

Cannon, James, Jr.

28

Richard L. Watson of the Duke history department completed a published edition of Bishop Cannon's autobiography. The papers were opened for use on May 21, 1955.

678 items and 2 vols. added, 4-1-69:

Correspondence, legal and financial papers, clippings, and printed tracts and sermons.

The early letters deal almost exclusively with Cannon's position as president and later chairman of the Board of Trustees of Blackstone Female Institute and its successor, Blackstone

College. A series of letters to and from William Newman Ainsworth concerns an ecclesiastical trial in which Cannon was called upon to defend his political and personal activities before a tribunal of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Among the miscellaneous items are copies of testimony given during the hearings. The trial was held in February, 1931. Correspondence between Cannon and Robert Hayes McNeill contains references to the Congressional investigation of Cannon's management of campaign

Cannon, James, Jr.

30

funds during elections in Virginia. The letters refer principally to a dispute over the size of McNeill's fee for serving as Cannon's lawyer during the investigation.

Cannon's efforts to complete his autobiography and to finance its publication are the subject of the later correspondence in this addition. Richard Heber Bennett undertook to raise the money to subsidize the publication project and solicited funds from Cannon's friends and former students. After Cannon's

Cannon, James, Jr.

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death and Bennett's illness, James Cannon III took over the project. His correspondence with publishing firms and potential editors of the uncompleted autobiography is included among his father's papers. Letters concerning Virginus Dabney's biography of Bishop Cannon were also saved by James Cannon III and have been added to the bishop's collection.

The two volumes are a book of check stubs with other financial records also written in it (1918-1920) and a copy of the Cannon Ball,

Cannon, James Jr.

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the student yearbook at Blackstone College (1917).

Copies of letters dated December 20, 1945, to Nannie May Tilley and Joseph Penn Breedlove from James Cannon III stipulate the conditions which regulated the use of Bishop Cannon's papers from the time they were given to Duke University until they were opened to all researchers. The additional items presently under discussion were not a part of this first gift and provide further insight into Cannon's

Cannon, James Jr.

33

activities, especially during the earlier and later part of his career.

MSS.

x

Cannon Mills (Kannapolis, N.C.).
Records, 1836-1983 (bulk 1887-1983).
ca. 63,000 items (160 linear ft.).
Textile mill established in 1887.

Summary: Files and account books of Cannon Manufacturing Co. and its successor, Cannon Mills, and their subsidiary and associated textile mills and related business and community interests located primarily in North Carolina but also in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and New York City. Industry topics include production, equipment, marketing, industrial associations, governmental relations, labor, economic conditions, the cotton market, and stock and stockholders.

Summary: Company and personal

NcD 04 APR 91 23371545 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Cannon Mills (Kannapolis, N.C.).

Records, ...

(Card 2)

business extended into investment in securities and commodities, insurance, real estate, banking, building construction, and estate settlements. Community relations involved churches, schools, the Y.M.C.A., Freemasons, local philanthropy, and the inception of agricultural training for boys and home economics for girls, and Kannapolis, N.C. Includes business and personal affairs of company executives, especially James William Cannon and Charles Albert Cannon.

Card index and inventory in the repository.

MSS.

x

Cannon Mills (Kannapolis, N.C.).
Records, ... (Card 3)

1. Textile industry. 2. Real estate
business--North Carolina. 3. Textile
workers--Southern States. 4.
Investments. 5. Decedents' estates--
North Carolina. 6. Freemasonry--North
Carolina. 7. Stock ownership. 8.
Insurance, industrial. 9. Banks and
banking. 10. Cotton trade. 11.
Corporations--Charitable contributions
--North Carolina. 12. Agricultural
education--North Carolina. 13.
Home economic s, Rural--North
Carolina. 14. Public relations--

MSS.

x

Cannon Mills (Kannapolis, N.C.).
Records, ... (Card 4)
Corporations. 15. Construction
industry--Southern States. 16. Labor
and laboring classes--Southern States.
17. United States--Economic conditions.
18. North Carolina--Industries. 19.
South Carolina--Industries. 20.
Georgia--Industries. 21. Alabama--
Industries. 22. Tennessee--Commerce.
23. New York (City)--Commerce. 24.
Kannapolis (N.C.)--Commerce. 25. Young
Men's Christian Association of
Kannapolis, N.C. I. Cannon, James
William, 1852-1921. II. Cannon,
Charles Albert, 1892-1971.

MSS.
M:486

Canterbury Club.

Papers, 1896-1898.

1 v.

Literary club of Durham, N.C.

Collection consists of the minute
book of the club with a record of
programs.

Cataloged from Guide.

*lcs

Cantey, John

c

Papers, 1848-1863

Camden, Kershaw Co., S. C.

Section A

11 items

7-2-41

Recataloged, 7-24-67

Cantey, John. Papers, 1848-1863. Camden,
Kershaw Co., S. C.

The papers of John Cantey begin with a letter from a kinsman, J. Cantey. Writing on March 6, 1848, he discussed peace negotiations between the United States and Mexico and the proposal that his regiment be disbanded.

On Jan. 25, 1854, John Cantey wrote Gov. John Lawrence Manning concerning a bank note.

Secession sentiment in Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee is discussed in a letter of

Cantey, John

2

Nov. -25, 1860. Economic conditions in Memphis are also commented upon.

The remaining letters are from Cantey to his wife, Camille. They cover the years 1861 to 1863 and contain references to his experiences in the Confederate Army. Topics mentioned include Morris Island, conditions in Horry County, supplies, and troop movements along the coast of South Carolina.

Cantzler, Peter.

Papers, 1657

Burghausen, Lower Bavaria, Germany

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the 1 item.
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

4-8-60

I40

Cantzler, Peter. Papers, 1657. Burghausen,
Lower Bavaria. 1 item. Sketch.

Peter Cantzler, pharmacist and citizen of Burghausen, Lower Bavaria, was given a patent of nobility in 1657 by Holy Roman Emperor Ferdinand III. The patent, a 10 page document on parchment, $31\frac{1}{2} \times 20\frac{1}{2}$ cm., is in the form of a booklet, and is signed by Johann Christoph Metzger, "Kayserlicher Rath".

MSS.

x

Capehart, Baldy Ashburn.

Papers, 1782-1902.

369 items.

Summary: Deeds, plats, account books, regimental papers of North Carolina troops in the Civil War, and a scrapbook of letters and clippings of Capehart's death on January 5, 1899.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession record.

***pj**

1. United States--History--Civil War, 1861-1865--Regimental histories. 2. Business records. 3. Genre: Scrapbooks. 4. North Carolina--History--Civil War, 1861-1865.

NcD

11 MAY 95

32458431

NDHYme

Capen, Henry

NUCMC

Papers, 1856-1924

Bloomington, McLean Co., Ill.

Cab. 52

273 items

5-31-63

Capen, Henry. Papers, 1856-1924. Bloomington,
McLean Co., Ill.

This collection contains the papers of Henry Capen, cashier of the Phoenix Savings, Loan, and Trust Company, Bloomington, Ill., and later in the real estate business in partnership with his father, Luman W. Capen.

The correspondence in this collection consists of letters from friends and relatives in Union Springs and Trumansburg, N.Y. These letters contain many requests for financial advice and assistance from Capen who served as an in-

Capen, Henry

2

vestment broker for his family and friends. The letters concern mortgages, loans, stock purchases, and leases. There are several references to the financial conditions of 1873 and 1876. A letter of Mar. 24, 1876, to Capen contains information about the bright future of the Kansas Valley and a map of the area.

Luman W. Capen was treasurer of the New School Presbyterian Church, and there are several financial pledges in these papers. Letters of Feb. 6 and Mar. 10, 1873, specifically dis-

Capen, Henry

3

cuss revivals in Union Springs, New York, but there are numerous references to religious matters throughout the collection.

P.S.
Capers, Ellison

Papers, 1860(1861-1865) 1906

Columbia, Richland County, and
Charleston, Charleston Co., S. C.

Cab. 43

165 items

2 items added, 4-26-61

10-24-60

Capers, Ellison. Papers, 1860 (1861-1865) 1906.
Columbia, Richland Co., and Charleston, Charleston
Co., S. C. Sketch.

Ellison Capers (1837-1908) was a Confederate general during the latter part of the Civil War; a Protestant Episcopal clergyman during most of the remainder of his life; and the Episcopal Bishop of S. C. from ca. 1894 until his death. / See D.A.B., III, 483; and Walter Branham Capers, The Soldier-Bishop, Ellison Capers (N.Y., 1912). / In 1859, he married Miss Charlotte Rebecca Palmer, of "Cherry Grove"

Capers, Ellison

2

Plantation, in S. C., also known as "Lottie." Both the lady and the plantation figure prominently in the correspondence.

This collection consists mostly of Capers' Civil War letters to his wife dealing with war and religion. He goes into detail about military operations and sometimes draws maps. Herein lies the chief value of the collection. A number of the post-bellum letters to and from Capers deal with ecclesiastical affairs, mostly about the Episcopal church in S. C. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Cummings is frequently discussed and

Capers, Ellison

3

quoted, e.g., letter of Feb. 28, 1863. J. H. Steinmeyer, Jr., is one of the more prolific correspondents. Some of the more important letters, not necessarily by Capers or Steinmeyer, are dated in Sept.-Nov., 1863, and Aug.-Sept., 1864. Some of the earlier letters in this collection contain material on the history of Charleston, S.C., during the Civil War.

The first item is a letter from Capers to his wife, dated Jan. 19, 1860, when he was still teaching at The Citadel, in Charleston, S.C. He describes Charleston Harbor and draws a small map of it. His military notes (Dec., 1860-

Capers, Ellison

4

Apr. 1861) discuss his activities in the 1st Regt. of Rifles in the S.C. Militia in which he served as maj. and lt. col. Organized and commanded by Col. (later Gen.) J.J. Pettigrew, the regt. consisted of the following cos: Washington Light Inf., German Riflemen, South Carolina Light Inf., Moultrie Guards, Palmetto Lt. Inf., Zouaves, and Meaghan Guards; and later, Beauregard Light Inf. and Charleston Light Inf. On Dec. 20 the regt. held its first parade. Col. Pettigrew read the S.C. Ordinance of Secession. On the 26th, Pettigrew and Capers

Capers, Ellison

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were sent by Gov. F. W. Pickens on the 26th to Ft. Sumter to demand the return of the U. S. forces to Ft. Moultrie. S. C. troops possessed Ft. Moultrie and Castle Pinckney on the 27th. The 1st Regt. of Rifles went to Morris Island, which C.S. Gen. J.J. Pettigrew commanded, while Capers commanded the Corps of S.C. Cadets and the Island's artillery, including the "Star of the West" Battery, which on Jan. 9, 1861, turned back the Star of the West, an unarmed U.S. merchant vessel with troops and supplies to reinforce Ft. Sumter. On Feb. 18, Capers' outfit was relieved by Gregg's Regt. of S. C. militia. On

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the 25th it was sent to Secessionville, S.C. On Mar. 5 Abraham Lincoln's inauguration is discussed. The regt. was ordered to Sullivan's Island. Capers was in charge of the light guns during the Bombardment of Ft. Sumter on Apr. 12 and 13, but, as the enemy made no attempt on the Island, the light guns were not used. On the 20th the regt. was relieved by Col. [later Gen.] Micah Jenkins' 5th Regt. of S.C. Inf. Vols. Capers gives most of the credit for the reduction of Ft. Sumter to Lt. Col. [later Gen.] R.S. Ripley, an outstanding leader (pp. 8-9; see also pp. 12-13 of Capers' brief diary). Capers

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returned to The Citadel in the belief that the war in Va. would terminate quickly, but he soon saw that there would be a great war. The First Battle of Manassas ended whatever, if any, doubt there was. He had yielded at first to his friends' persuasions instead of volunteering for the Confederate cause. But the time had passed for the S.C. Militia to be useful, except locally. Gen. W. G. DeSaussure thought he could maintain efficiency of the 4th Brig. of the S.C. Militia and, by persisting in this course, so disgusted the Charleston organizations with the service they were rendering that hundreds

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volunteered for Confederate service and went to Va. On p. 18 Capers denounces DeSaussure.

Writing to his wife on Jan. 1, 1861, Capers doubts Robert Barnwell Rhett, Sr.'s claim that by Apr. England and France would recognize the C.S.A. and break the blockade, leaving the U.S.A. like a chicken with its head cut off. In another letter of the same date he mentions the C.S. Steamer Osiris. He mentions Gov. F.W. Pickens on Feb. 14.

Capers discusses the plight of U.S. Maj. [later Gen.] Robert Anderson on Mar. 14. S.C. is determined to prevent him from being reen-

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forced or supplied. President Abraham Lincoln must withdraw the Ft. Sumter garrison or reinforce and supply it, but the last cannot be done without foreign aid. Anderson has only 10 or 15 days' supply of food, so something must be done. Capers thinks the South will win a bloodless victory. On Mar. 24 Capers quotes C.S. Gen. P.T.G. Beauregard as saying that something must be done about the Ft. Sumter situation in a few days. Capers opines that S.C. will have the Ft. by Apr. 1. On Apr. 5 he has more about the Sumter situation and says that war is preposterous. On the 10th he discusses

the same situation, Anderson, Lincoln, and Beauregard. Here, as in some other letters, he discusses God and religion. He discusses the Battle of Ft. Sumter on the 13th and 14th. On the 15th he complains that credit for the victory has gone, not to his regt., but to the "parlor knights" who did nothing. At some time this regt. gave way to a permanent Confederate unit, the 24th Regt. of S.C. Inf. Vols., in which Capers served as a lt. col. (See D.A.B., III, 483).

Capers' diary goes from Aug. 28 to Dec. 14, 1861. He does no fighting in this period, but

finds time, whether on furlough or not, to travel and visit friends. He writes an article for the Charleston (S.C.) Courier (Oct.8); orders the election of three new lieutenants (Oct.9); mentions Gov. Pickens as promising him an appointment in the artillery (Oct.25); mentions the appointment of his brother, Frank W. Capers, as a Brig. Gen. in the Ga. Militia; mentions fighting elsewhere and the Mason-Slidell affair; decides to resign his position at The Citadel (Nov. 29); and mentions the Charleston fire (Dec. 13). Other subjects mentioned include President Jefferson Davis,

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C.S. gens. T. F. Drayton, and R.S. Ripley, Federal prisoners, and the C.S. steamers, Clinch and Seabrook. Units mentioned include Beauregard Light Inf. (Co. E, 25th Regt. of S.C. Inf. Vols.); 4th Brig. of S.C. Militia; 1st, 16th, and 17th Regts. of S.C. Rifles; and Col. Orr's Regt. of Mountaineers (Orr's Rifles or 1st Regt. of S.C. Rifles).

In a letter of June 8, 1862, to his wife, Capers speaks of a skirmish with the 7th Regt. of Conn. Inf. and the capture of a man from the latter. (More about this matter appears in several items of 1904 and 1905). He writes on

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Aug. 8, 1864, from Macon, Ga., discussing overcrowded trains. He writes from Atlanta on the 19th about a close escape from death when a large shell fragment fell through his tent. C.S. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Jr. (1836-1906), it is hoped, will break up the railway, so that U.S. Gen. W. T. Sherman's Army of the Tenn. must fight or retreat by Sept. 1. If the Federals fight, they must assault the Confederate lines, only to be repulsed. On the 20th Capers reports to his wife that the U.S. has disrupted the C.S. railway to Macon. He mentions C.S. Gen. States Rights Gist. This letter is written

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on the back of an order mentioning iron-clad gun boats.

Capers writes to his wife on Aug. 2, 1862, that while the Southern newspapers criticize the sober C.S. President Jefferson Davis, they are quiet about the reckless use of liquor by major and brig. gens. commanding important divs. and brigs. Some gens. imperiled the sacred cause before Richmond by being totally intoxicated. The Charleston (S.C.) Mercury is owned by Robert Barnwell Rhett, Sr., who has been disappointed in his ambition of receiving office in the C.S.A. Richard Yeadon, of the

Charleston (S.C.) Courier, is ferocious against the City Council, because it denied militia preferment to two men. It is all a cheat and a lie, exclaims Capers, that Rhett and Yeadon should pretend to be acting from unselfish motives. Whereupon, Capers discourses upon religion and produces a poem, "After warfare, rest is pleasant," followed by more discourse upon religion and another original poem, "Who the cause of Christ would yield." The next day his letter has another original poem, "Oh, to Grace, how great a debtor."

On the 8th Capers believes that the North fights from pride and revenge, and that this will continue to influence that section while Abraham Lincoln reigns.

Ale prices are discussed on Dec. 9.

C.S. Gen. Clement Hoffman Stevens is mentioned a number of times. On Dec. 23, 1862, for example, he is highly praised.

Stevens was Col. of the 24th Regt. of S.C. Inf. Vols. in which Capers was a lt. col. Stevens resigned as col. on Dec. 27, 1862, in a letter to the C.S. Adj. Gen., Gen. Samuel Cooper (1798-1876).

Capers resigned as lt. col. the next day in a letter to C.S. Gen. States Rights Gist, and in another letter of the same date offers an explanation of his action.

On Jan. 19, 1863, Capers writes to his wife about Gist, Federal troops in N.C., rumors, and the Marion Rifles (Co.A., 24th Regt. of S.C. Inf. Vols.). See letter of the 22nd which tells more about the war on the N.C. coast and mentions C.S. Gen. William Henry Chase Whiting in a P.S. of the following day.

On the 30th is an interesting note on C.S. Army camp life.

The next day has stirring news of the defense of Charleston Harbor.

On Feb. 24, 1863, Capers discusses a Negro slave who brought back espionage information to the Confederates about a planned Union attack upon Charleston and Savannah. The Negro was imprisoned for a month by the Federals. C.S. Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard is discussed. U.S. Gen. Rufus Saxton is said to command a Negro brig.

General Wm. Stephen Walker is praised on the 26th. C.S. Gen. Roswell Sabine Ripley is described (See also letter of the 28th).

Beauregard, though a genius, is too ambitious and vain for Capers. Political men swerve him from the path of duty. Robert Barnwell Rhett, Sr., induced him to disapprove the court-martial findings in the case of Major Alfred Rhett, who killed one Calhoun in a duel. Beauregard said that the Article of War against dueling was a dead letter, and that men of honor in the South fought duels. (See L.A. White, Robert Barnwell Rhett [1931]) C.S. Gen. R.E. Lee is praised.

On Mar.1 Lincoln is mentioned. A letter of Feb. 9 (to which a letter of Mar.1 is attached) is by a member of the Jeff Davis

Artillery in D.H. Hill's Div. C. S. gens. Micah Jenkins and Evander McIvor Law are discussed.

Capers writes on Sept. 3 and 4 about the Chattanooga Campaign and draws a map of the surrounding area. He discusses the strategy and the topography in some detail and mentions U.S. gens. U.S. Grant and William Starke Rosecrans. The subject is continued on the 6th and on subsequent days. D.H. Hill, S.R. Gist, Bragg, John Austin Wharton, and Joseph Wheeler, Jr. are mentioned. Hardee's Corps and an extended discussion of the C.S. Soldier's religious life

(and lack of it) are discussed.

Stevens has a fine discussion of the Chattanooga Campaign on Nov. 28, 1863.

Capers has some verse on Apr. 24, 1864.

On Aug. 11, 1864 Capers discusses his own outfit, the 24th Regt. of S.C. Inf. Vols., discussess the Atlanta Campaign, includes a diagram, and discusses Wheeler's movements. Wheeler's operations on the rear of U.S. Gen. W.T. Sherman's forces are discussed on the 19th. On the 20th Capers reports that enemy raiders have again disrupted Confederate communications on the Macon Railroad. This letter is written on the

back of orders, dated June 13, 1864, and dealing with C.S. Navy ironclad gunboats, to Beauregard from the Asst. C.S. Army Adj. Gen.

On Sept. 4, after the fall of Atlanta, Capers incorrectly predicts that Sherman will rest his Army of Tenn. and send Grant reinforcements for the Richmond Campaign.

In a fragmentary letter, written on the back of an order of Sept. 25, 1864, Capers mentions the death of Gen. David Flavel Jamison. The order is a circular from C.S. Gen. Walter Joseph Hardee.

Capers' letter of Nov. 14 is notable for

its description of Florence, Ala., and its representatives of that peculiar Dixie institution, the Southern belle. The Confederate troops, with much spirit, crossed the Tenn. River on a single pontoon bridge, while the bands played their liveliest airs. Not much damage had been done to the town by Union troops, except for the burning of about 12 homes. Several of the surviving residences are elegant. Capers proposed three cheers for the ladies, many of whom were pretty. Gen. John Calvin Brown, then commanding Capers' division, sent for Capers, who rode up and found that General and Gen.

S.R.Gist talking with a very beautiful woman, a Miss Foster, the belle of Florence, who had asked to be introduced to the officer who had proposed the cheers. Capers describes her bewitching mannerisms and appearance, but while conceding her loveliness and accomplishments, doubts that she has much heart and launches into a discussion of the allegedly undesirable traits of belles in general. He continues with remarks upon the fine clothing of the Florence ladies, though two-thirds of them are in mourning. He describes in detail the clothing of a small boy accompanying his mourning mother.

Capers writes to his wife from Charleston on Sept. 10, 1865, giving a brief description of conditions there. The Negroes "behave admirably" in view of the circumstances. The city is overstocked with Northern goods and all sorts of Northern merchants around. Capers sees no prospect of entering business there, since struggling Charleston merchants and clerks take up every opening. Some of Capers' friends are urging him to become a lawyer, but he can "still here the voice of the Spirit, & my heart is in another work."

The Moffettsville, S.C., Academy on Aug. 12, 1870, invites Capers to address the school. The veterans of Co. F, 24th Regt. of S.C. Inf. Vols., will generally be present.

Some post-bellum letters discuss Civil War campaigns. J. H. Steinmeyer, Jr. writes on Nov. 9, 1877, about the Chattanooga Campaign. His letter of Mar. 16, 1880, deals more with the Atlanta Campaign and the death of C.S. Gen. William Henry Talbot Walker.

A clipping from The Sunday News, Charleston, S.C., Jan. 16, 1881, contains some notes of May-July, 1863, from a diary by a member of Gen. S.R.Gist's staff about the fighting around

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Charleston, including the Battle of Secessionville. Capers' combat effectiveness is discussed. Gen. Samuel Cooper, the C.S.Adj.Gen., made a visit. (See card 27a.)

Attached to Steinmeyer's letter of Aug.13, 1885, is his account of his old outfit, the Marion Rifles (Co. A, 24th Regt. of S.C. Inf. Vols.)

Wade Hampton Gibbes writes on Aug.4, 1877, to Capers about a soon to be vacant pastorphism in a Columbia, S.C., church. Some later items deal with the same subject. William Barnwell

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James Davis Porter, President of the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railway Company and former governor of Tennessee, writes to Capers on Feb. 12 and 28, 1883, about the Battle of Franklin (1864) and former C. S. generals Benjamin Franklin Cheatham and Fitzhugh Lee.

A letter of Mar. 28, 1885, and a newspaper clipping of about that date discuss the death of Dr. Matthew W. Abney of Edgefield, S. C.

(1862-____), Acting Secretary of the Episcopal Trinity Church, of Columbia, S.C., on Sept. 11, 1887, records the church's unanimous desire to call Capers to the pastorate. Gibbes writes to Capers on the 12th and 13th; and Milledge Luke Bonham, on Oct. 4.

Dr. Waller Hunn Nardin, Sr. (1837-1908), M.D., a prominent physician of Anderson, S.C., and former Asst. Surgeon of the 24th Regt. of S.C. Inf. Vols. writes on July 2, 1895 to Capers (by then Episcopal Bishop of S.C.), inviting him to address the survivors of Co. F. of the 24th Regt.

Stephen Dill Lee, President of Miss. A. and M. College and a former Confederate gen., writes to the Bishop on July 14, 1896. Dr. William Mecklenburg Polk, M.D., is mentioned.

Former C.S. Gen. Samuel Gibbs French writes several times to Capers. On July 21, 1896, he discusses the Battle of Allatoona (1864); the pine tree on Allatoona Mountain (later converted into battle souvenirs); and the message "Hold the fort: for I am coming," which became the basis for P.P. Bliss' revival hymn. See R.S. Henry, The Story of the Confederacy (1931), p.421.

On Feb. 20, 1901, French mentions Zachary Taylor and his (French's) writings on the Mexican War and the Civil War. He declares on July 3 that his publishers, slow and timid, "asked of me a considerable toning down of truthful expressions to which I consented." The subject is continued on the 8th. Capers' note, attached to the last, states that French is right in denouncing Sherman's brutality.

A newspaper clipping of June 5 contains the roll of Co. C, 24th Regt. of S.C. Inf. Vols.

Several letters of 1904 and newspaper clippings of 1904-1905 discuss the story of

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Cpl. Milton M. Woodford of Hartford, Conn., 7th Regt. of Conn. Inf. Vols., who was captured in June, 1862, by Capers during a skirmish on James Island, S.C. The Hartford, Conn., Daily Courant for Dec. 8, 1904, contains Bishop Capers' letter of Dec. 2 to the Rev. Dr. Chauncey Bunce Brewster, Episcopal Bishop of Conn., who later became a "bishop" of the Baptist Church. A U.S. Army veteran, the Rev. L.S. Johnson, gives his reminiscences of his Civil War experiences with Woodford and others, in a letter of Dec. 9 to a newspaper, presumably the Courant. He discusses U.S. Lt. Col. [later Gen.]

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Joseph Roswell Hawley.

Another Union veteran, Col. Jacob L. Greene (1837-1905), President of the Conn. Mutual Life Insurance Company, writes to Capers on the 10th.

Brewster writes on the following day to a son of Cpl. Woodford.

"Bishop" Johnson has more reminiscences in his letter of the 13th to Capers.

The Courant on Jan. 25, 1905, says that Capers has returned Cpl. Woodford's rifle to the Woodford family, and has letters by Capers and Johnson.

An anonymous sketch discusses Hood's Tenn. Campaign of 1864, including the Battle of Franklin.

Three undated Civil War maps at the end of the collection show Calhoun, Ga., and Wilmington, N.C.

C.S. gens. mentioned include Milledge Luke Bonham, Patrick Ronayne Cleburne, Nathan George Evans, States Rights Gist, John Bell Hood, Joseph Eggleston Johnston, James Longstreet, Henry Eustace McCulloch, Roswell Sabine Ripley, Richard Taylor (1826-1879), and James Heyward Trapier.

C.S. Army units mentioned include the 4th, 16th, and 24th Regts. of S.C. Inf. Vols.; the 8th, 16th, 46th, and 65th Regts. of Ga. Inf. Vols.; Cheatham's Div.; Cleburne's Div.; Stevenson's Div.; Stewart's Div.; Walker's Div.; and Jenkins' Brig.

Other Confederate Army subjects include camp life, clothing, food, health conditions, orders, picket duty, officers' promotions, railroads, rumors, and troop movements.

Federal and Confederate gun boats, prisoners and casualties are also mentioned.

2 items added, 4-26-61. This addition consists of a note from Brig. Gen. William Duncan Smith to Capers. In a memorandum written on the note, dated 1862, Capers states that Duncan is an active, handsome, and virtuous young man. Also included is a letter, dated June 22, 1882, from one A. J. Hammond giving the date of his resignation from the South Carolina Troops and exhorting Capers to keep a promise to lead an upright life.

Caperton, Harriette.

Papers, 1856-1865

"Elmwood," Union, Monroe Co., W. Va.

Section A 1 vol.

1-16-70

Caperton, Harriette E. Papers, 1856-1865.
"Elmwood," Union, W. Va.

This volume is the autograph album of Harriette E. Caperton, a student at Virginia Female Institute in Staunton, Va. The album contains notes from classmates and verses of poetry. Miss Caperton was the daughter of Allen Taylor and Harriette Echols Caperton. For information on this family see Oren F. Morton, A History of Monroe County, West Virginia (Staunton, 1916,) pp. 322-324.

Capitoli della Compagnia dell Alma Croce
di Lucca, Italy, 1591

75 pp.

Vellum

23 1-2 x 17 cm.

XVIII - A

6-3-61

This is a volume of rules of the Company of the Almighty Cross of Lucca, an organization of artisans under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

MSS.

2n:54:D One Folder Accessions (98-0340)

Capitoli della Compagnia dell'Alma
Croce di Lucca.

1 item.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession record.

75 pp. handwritten volume bound in
vellum. In Italian with annotations
also in Italian. Appears to be a
handbook of rules and regulations for a
religious order, possibly related to a
Carmelite (Camarlingo) order. Title
translates loosely into "Company of the
Soul of the Cross, Lucca Chapter".
Lucca, Italy, 1591. 23 1/2 x 17 cm.

*dws

MSS.

2n:54:D One Folder Accessions (98-0340)
Capitoli della Compagnia dell' Alma
Croce di Lucca. ... (Card 2)

- 1. Monasticism and religious orders.**
- 2. Catholic Church--Italy--Lucca. 3.**
- Lucca (Italy)--Religious life and customs.**

NcD 19980923 #39920140 NDHYme

Cappel, Guillaume Frédéric

Papers, ca. 1779

Helmstaedt, Germany

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

1 item

4-8-60

Cappel, Guillaume Frédéric. Papers, ca. 1779.
Helmstaedt, Germany. 1 item. Sketch.

Guillaume F. Cappel (1754-1800), physician, professor at the University of Helmstaedt, councillor to the Duke of Brunswick, was the author of many medical works. The manuscript signed by him in this collection is in Latin and presumably deals with the axillary artery and the anatomy of the shoulder. See the Nouvelle Biographie Générale (Paris, 1854), Vol. 8, 618.

Cappelmann, John D.

See Simons, James, Jr.; Siegling, Rudolph;
and Cappelmann, John D.